

Key Rate Reduced To 6.5% In U.S.

Federal Reserve Acts to Halt Slide Into Recession

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

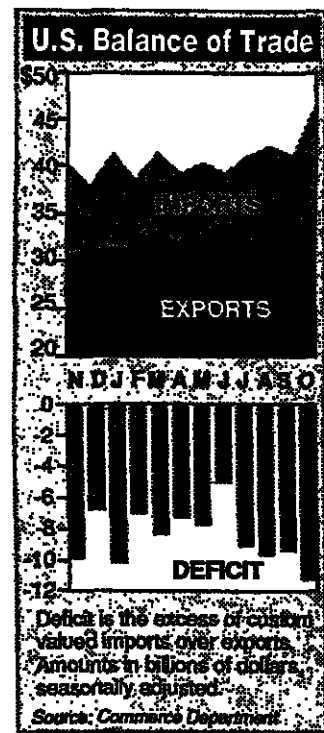
NEW YORK — The Federal Reserve Board cut its key discount lending rate Tuesday to 6.5 percent in its strongest signal yet of its fears of recession in the American economy.

The half-point decrease — the first change in the rate at which the Fed lends to banks since Feb. 24, 1989 — follows three cuts in the federal funds rate this fall and a cut in reserve requirements. All have so far failed to stimulate bank lending or prompt banks to lower interest rates significantly, which is the Fed's urgent policy goal.

Now bank economists predict a quick and widespread cut in lending rates, which they said would at best cushion but not necessarily stimulate the economy.

The action was taken by a unanimous vote of the Fed after a regular meeting of the policy-making Federal Open Market Committee and announced before markets closed.

Bond prices immediately firmed on the prospect of lower interest



rates and stocks rallied, with the Dow Jones Industrial Index of blue chips jumping 39 points before closing with a 33.41 point gain, to 2,626.73. The dollar fell about one penny to 1.4755 Deutsche marks. Traders said further losses were likely overnight in Asian markets and said that only the open belligerence of Iraq prevented a steeper fall. (Page 12)

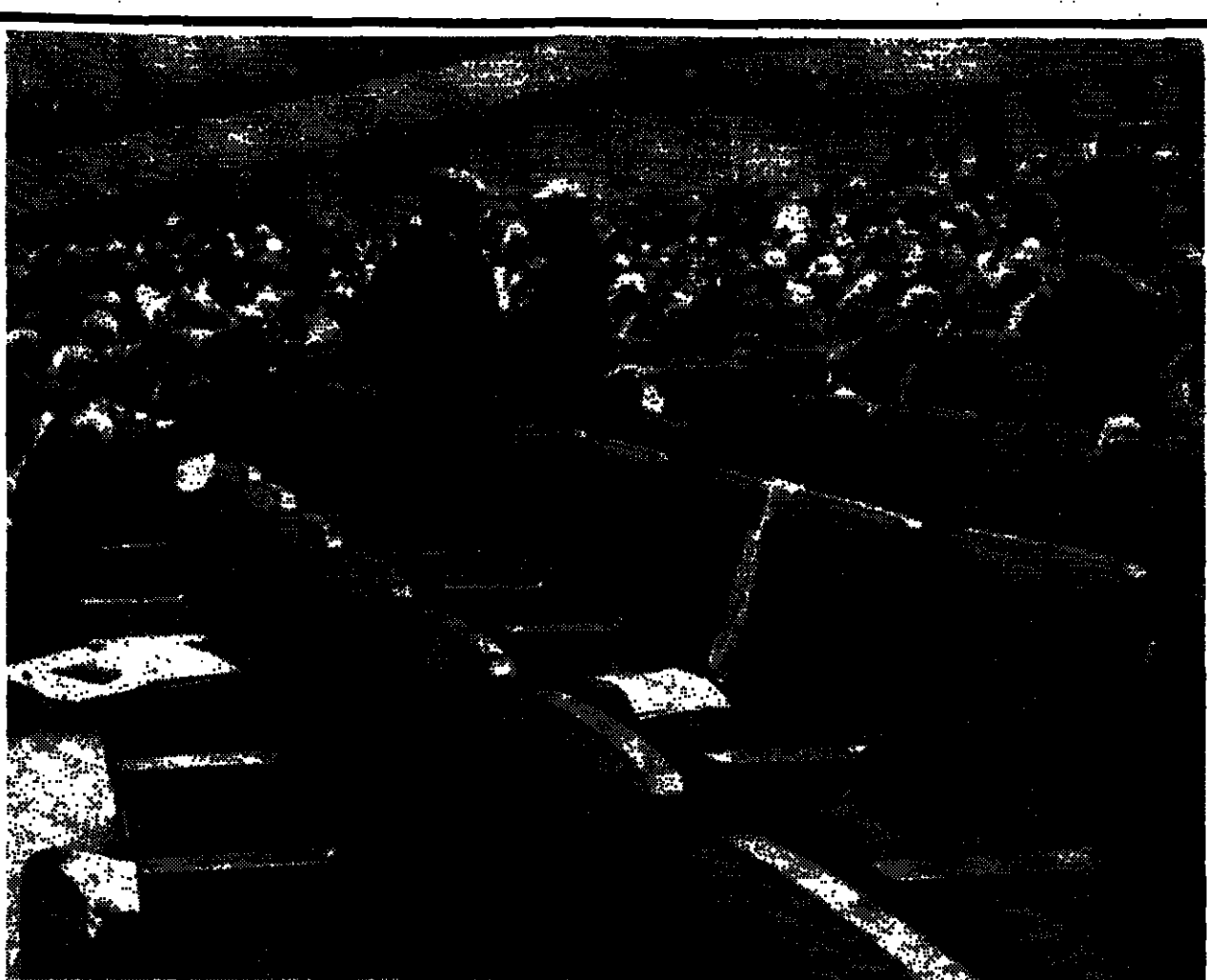
In announcing the cut, the central bank said it was acting "against the background of weakness in the economy, constraints on credit and slow growth in the monetary aggregates."

Although the Fed has been pumping funds into the banking system as it lowered the funds rate this fall, the money has ended up in bank reserves rather than the pockets of business because banks preferred to strengthen their balance sheets. As a result, the money supply has grown only about 3 percent, at the lower edge of the Fed's target range.

"They have rolled out all the heavy artillery," said David Jones of Aubrey Lenston Co., a Wall Street bond firm. "Even so, there is no certainty that banks will lend even now."

Less than \$100 million is borrowed from the Fed at the discount rate, by banks in sudden need of cash. The purpose of lowering the

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Congress of People's Deputies in Moscow continuing work after deputies from Moldavia walked out Tuesday, leaving empty seats.

'I Won't Be a Dictator,' Gorbachev Says

By David Remnick
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — After a morning of walk-outs, rebuffs and despondent reports from the provinces on Tuesday, Mikhail S. Gorbachev wandered out into the foyer of the Congress of People's Deputies. It was time for a little spin control at the Kremlin.

Surrounded by a half dozen bodyguards, the Soviet president seemed small and a little worn out from his new role as a crisis manager, the guardian of law and order.

As the first reporter approached, Mr. Gorbachev straightened.

"Is it fair to say you are moving to the right?" the reporter asked.

"Actually," Mr. Gorbachev said, "I'm going around in circles."

As the other reporters and deputies moved

in, he grew more serious. Once the cameras from Vremya, the state-run news program, started up, Mr. Gorbachev put irony aside. But after such a morning, such a typical morning, that initial moment of frustration seemed his most honest answer of the day.

Mr. Gorbachev had been taking a beating for hours.

Furious with Moscow's inability to resolve their ethnic crisis, the Moldavian delegation stormed out of the hall. Boris N. Yeltsin, president of the Russian Republic, said "no way" would his republic take up Mr. Gorbachev's proposal for a referendum this winter on private property. The Estonians said no to a new union treaty.

Even the leader of Uzbekistan — one of the most obedient republics — blamed the Kremlin for "poisoning" the republic and said

Moscow had to devolve more power to the republics.

And, in a cry of despair from the podium, a collective farm director from the autonomous republic of Moldova said: "No wonder 60,000 people kill themselves every year in this country! Perestroika reforms have given us nothing. We are not headed for Stalinism or socialism but ruin."

Mr. Gorbachev leaned forward in his chair and glared. Despite his popularity in the West, Mr. Gorbachev's popularity at home is roughly as low as Lyndon B. Johnson's was in the worst years of the Vietnam War.

A year ago, sessions of the Congress of People's Deputies were a euphoric theater of history, with nearly every deputy breaking

See SOVIETS, Page 5

Baker Says U.S. Will Chase Iraq if Pullout Is Partial

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

BRUSSELS — Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d indicated Tuesday that even if Iraq pulled out of part of Kuwait before the Jan. 15 United Nations deadline, the United States would not shrink from pushing the Iraqis the rest of the way out by force.

The remark was the latest in a series of statements by Mr. Baker and President George Bush aimed at blunting what they apparently believe will be Iraq's next move

in the crisis — to offer a partial pullback before Jan. 15 in hopes that such a move will drain the condition of any will to go to war to liberate only part of Kuwait.

At the end of a two-day meeting of NATO foreign ministers, Mr. Baker was asked whether the United States would treat a partial withdrawal by mid-January as a first step that might defuse the need for war, or as an insufficient gesture that would trigger the UN Security Council's authorization for the use of force to produce a total withdrawal.

"The United States," he said, "is pre-

pared to seek, along with many, many other countries, the full and complete implementation of the Security Council resolutions. It would set an extremely unfortunate precedent for the new world order if we start out by somehow rewarding aggression. A partial withdrawal would reward aggression. I think it is very important that we not do that."

Mr. Baker added that the UN passed a resolution in August calling for the complete and immediate withdrawal of Iraq from Kuwait.

"Then," he said, "on the 29th of Novem-

ber, the Security Council passed another resolution calling for a complete withdrawal of Iraqi forces by the 15th of January, or authorizing, in the absence of that withdrawal, the use of any means necessary to require that withdrawal."

Considering that the Bush administration's policy has been to try to pressure the Iraqi president, Saddam Hussein, with only two choices — stay in Kuwait and risk destruction or leave and survive — it is not surprising that Mr. Baker would refrain

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U.S. Troop Arrivals Are Lagging for Jan. 15 Gulf Buildup

By Guy Gugliotta
Washington Post Service

WITH U.S. FORCES, Saudi Arabia — Large numbers of troops have begun arriving in Saudi Arabia in a buildup designed to raise the strength of the U.S. contingent in the Gulf to 450,000 men and women, but the deployment is not likely to be completed in time for U.S. forces to be ready for an offensive against Iraq by Jan. 15, according to U.S. military officials.

Troops from the 24 Marine Division have been arriving at the rate of 1,000 a day

over the past week, and that pace will continue for several weeks, Pentagon officials said. When the second-stage deployment finishes, the Marine presence in Saudi Arabia is expected to be about 90,000 troops.

The commander of Marine forces in Saudi Arabia, Lieutenant General Walter Bomer, told a visiting congressional delegation last week that by Jan. 15, two-thirds of all Marine combat forces "will be in this area."

But forces from the army's 7th Corps,

which is expected to add about 100,000 soldiers to the operation, have only begun to trickle in from Germany and the United States. Military sources say bad weather in Europe has hampered flight schedules, causing delays throughout the logistical pipeline. But corps officers insist that their timetable remains undisturbed.

"The deployment is pretty much on schedule," said the corps' logistics chief, Brigadier General Robert McFarlin. "It's not easy, but we're keeping to it. A lot of people are picking it."

In testimony Friday before the House Armed Services Committee, General Colin L. Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, indicated that it could be as late as mid-February before U.S. forces would have full capability to begin an offensive against Iraq.

"Our offensive capability is not where we would want it to be," General Powell said.

President George Bush ordered the sec-

See DEPLOY, Page 4

EC Cancels Aziz Talks As Signal to Baghdad Of Allied Solidarity

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

The 12 European Community foreign ministers meeting in Brussels on Tuesday canceled a session with Tariq Aziz, the Iraqi foreign minister, that had been planned for later this week, stipulating that he must first go to Washington to meet with President George Bush.

The ministers said they wanted to send a clear signal to Baghdad that there were no divisions between Europe and the United States on the issue of Iraq's unconditional withdrawal from Kuwait.

"We all realize that there is a difference of position between the United States and Europe, that we have a unified position," said the Dutch foreign minister, Hans van den Broek.

Several European states, including France and Germany, were reported to be unhappy that they were not consulted in advance about Mr. Bush's surprise initiative inviting Mr. Aziz to Washington, and offering to send U.S. Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d to Baghdad to meet with President Saddam Hussein of Iraq. Seeing the Bush plan as opening the door for unilateral initiatives, they were threatening to send their own missions to Baghdad, but agreed instead two weeks ago to see Mr. Aziz on his return from Washington.

Despite the delay and possible cancellation of the Aziz trip, several countries, including Italy and Spain, reportedly pressed in private to hold a separate session with Mr. Aziz. But Britain and the Netherlands insisted that the foreign ministers stick with their original resolution, which had stipulated that Mr. Aziz must first meet with Mr. Bush.

Mr. Baker had voiced no objection to an Aziz-EC session in public comments Tuesday morning. Earlier on Tuesday, he encouraged the

EC to try to persuade Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait.

"Those kind of talks will not lead Iraq to think there is a division when the message that it has been for over four months," Mr. Baker said.

But U.S. diplomats privately expressed strong opposition to any move that might be interpreted as a

Crisis in the Gulf

For Saudi, the Syrian alliance symbolizes a major policy shift.

Few states follow U.K. on warnings to nationals in Gulf.

Soviet technicians now are free to leave, Baghdad says.

Articles on Page 4

Dec. 4 to meet in Rome with Mr. Aziz after the Iraqi minister had seen Mr. Bush in Washington, news agencies reported from Brussels. Italy now holds the EC presidency.

The Bush-Aziz meeting was due to be held Monday but was scrubbed in a dispute over the timing of the trip by Mr. Baker to Baghdad to meet with President Hussein.

Mr. Hussein has ruled out peace talks with the United States if it intends only to reiterate UN resolutions rejected by Baghdad, Turkish television reported Tuesday.

"We do not go to the United States to get directives from them, President Hussein said in a report on Turkish television. "If Bush is to repeat the UN resolutions to us, then there's no point in our going there. Any Iraqi concession on Kuwait is out of the question before the Palestinian problem is solved. The Kuwait issue should be forgotten until the Palestinian issue is solved."

The proposed U.S.-Iraqi talks had been seen as a chance for peace before the Jan. 15 deadline set by the UN Security Council for Iraq to quit Kuwait, which it seized on Aug. 2.

The EC Commission president, Jacques Delors, said the decision made Tuesday would keep Iraq under pressure to withdraw from Kuwait.

European ministers had shown little enthusiasm for meeting the Iraqi foreign minister.

The EC decision reflected arguments against talks between the EC and Iraq before Mr. Aziz went to Washington, diplomatic sources said.

EC sources said Foreign Minister Emad Abdel Meguid of Egypt had met the EC commissioner, Abel Matutes, in Brussels and had argued in favor of an EC meeting with the Iraqis. (Reuters, AP)

EC Asked for Meeting

The EC asked Foreign Minister Emad Abdel Meguid of Egypt

to meet the EC commissioner

Abel Matutes, in Brussels and

had argued in favor of an EC

meeting with the Iraqis.

(Reuters, AP)

Marine General Talks Of Brutal Desert War

Washington Post Service

WITH U.S. FORCES, Saudi Arabia — The commander of U.S. Marines in Operation Desert Shield warned Tuesday that a war against Iraqi forces was likely to move quickly and be "fairly brutal."

"I don't know how many casualties we're going to take, and I've thought a lot about it," said Lieutenant General Walter Bomer in an interview. "If one side does everything right and the other makes mistakes, then it could be over quickly. On the other hand, the potential is there — and I stress the word 'potential' — for significant casualties."

Like other top-level Desert Shield commanders, General Bomer refused to discuss specific U.S. tactics should war break out, but he envisioned a large-scale tank battle in the Arabian Desert.

"In general, the war will probably be fast-moving in which all supporting arms will be brought to bear," General Bomer said. "It will be fairly brutal because the forces that are aligned against us are powerful."

General Bomer commands more than 60,000 Marines in the First Marine Expeditionary Force and is being reinforced with an additional division expected to raise total Marine strength in the Gulf to about 90,000 soldiers.

U.S. and allied forces, approximately 480,000 troops altogether, are confronting about 500,000 Iraqi soldiers near the Saudi border in Iraq and occupied Kuwait.

General Bomer and the 1st Marine Division arrived in Saudi

See BRUTAL, Page 4

Citing Unsafe Weapon Designs, Panel Warns of Hidden Nuclear Threat

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Most U.S. nuclear weapons are not as safe as they should be and need design modifications to diminish the risk of accidental detonations that could disperse highly toxic materials or cause a nuclear blast, a group of scientists reported Tuesday.

The group, impaneled by Congress, said one weapon in particular, the Trident-2 missile now being deployed on ballistic missile submarines at a cost of more than \$50 billion, should be subjected to an immediate national policy review due to concerns that "a nuclear yield" might result from an unexpected handling accident.

The panel of three nuclear physicists told the House Armed Services committee that the "majority of the weapons" in the current stockpile would have to be modified to meet government standards for safe weapons.

It also recommended "basic changes" in the procedures for monitoring nuclear weapons safety and developing new weapons designs.

The panel's report provides the first detailed, independent assessment of the safety of the U.S. stockpile in the 45 years since the first atomic flash north of Alamogordo, New Mexico.

The report was prepared after a six-month review of the nation's most highly protected nuclear weapons design information.

The panel director, Sidney Drell, a deputy director of the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, and Charles Townes, a Nobel laureate in physics at the University of California-Berkeley, both said the hazards of existing weapons did not warrant public alarm.

"I don't think this is a panic situation at all, but rather, with a changing world situation — the decreasing pressures of the Cold War — we can and should be turning our attention to long-term safety problems," Mr. Townes said.

The inquiry grew out of the discovery of safety problems in nuclear-tipped artillery shells stored in Europe that were secretly modified in early 1989 to block any accidental detonations, and in some nuclear-tipped, short-range missiles,

which were withdrawn from some U.S. strategic bombers on war "alert" in July.

The panel said some concerns had been resolved "in an exemplary fashion," but other problems had been uncovered longer than necessary or desirable.

The panel attributed past inattention to weapons safety to "the chilling environment of the Cold War," in which the top government priority was in effect to get the

maximum nuclear bang for a buck.

"A new balance must be struck between the desired military characteristics and requirements for enhanced safety," the panel said.

In their open testimony preceding a classified discussion with legislators, the panel members did not say whether the Trident-2 missile should be immediately withdrawn from service for modification or

See NUCLEAR, Page 5

Germanys Reunited: Through a Trashy Lens, a Grisly Tale

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service

BONN — For years, they stared at each other, communists and capitalists, across a wall of death. Suddenly peace broke out and the Germans became one big happy family once more.

Not so fast. Behold "The German Chainsaw Massacre."

The Germans may have made it look easy, but the messy business behind the merger of their two countries has been portrayed on the silver screen: "The First Hour of Reunification. They Came as Friends and Ended Up Cold Cuts."

With that chunky come-on, a film by a 30-year-old director named Christoph Schlingensiefel (previous work: a documentary, "The Last Hours of the Führer's Bunker") has opened to sharp response.

Conservative critics are shocked at the

film's deadpan contentment that 4 percent of the East Germans who fled westward after the opening of the Berlin Wall last year never arrived and instead ended up in the butcher shops of West Germany.

The director defends "Chainsaw" as an allegory about the cultural costs of reunification. But the public, by and large, has dismissed it as trash.

By Mr. Schlingensiefel's own reckoning, up to one-third of the viewers either walk out or otherwise show their displeasure. After the premiere in Berlin, hopping mad cineastes adjourned to a nearby *kneipe*, the corner saloon, and tipped it apart.

"Chainsaw" is "the fruit of a crazed anger and an equally crazed director," said the weekly magazine *Quick*.

Germany's most popular newspaper, the splashy *Bild*, is outraged by what it calls an abuse of public funds. Mr.

Schlingensiefel had applied to two government film agencies for grants to make a movie about German reunification. One agency gave him \$40,000, the other, \$65,000.

What public money paid for is a tale of a young Leipzig woman who flees in her pathetic little East German-made Trabant, intent on moving to the West, where life is better.

The unsuspecting Klara is eventually hacked to pieces with a butcher knife as she lies on her car.

An officer of the East German Stasi secret police makes the mistake of placing his hand on a table, where it is promptly chopped off with an axe. And in a climax of gore, sexual organs are sawed to pieces.

All the while, Chancellor Helmut Kohl stands by, grinning from ear to ear. The government film agencies are thus far unperturbed. A spokeswoman said

only that she liked the movie. And among the literati, the movie has met some critical acclaim.

"Full of daring theories," said *Die Zeit*, generously comparing "Chainsaw" to the best of Rainer Werner Fassbinder. Mr. Schlingensiefel is, according to the *Zeit* critic, "the chronicler of the German madness."

"It's all irony, of course," the director said. "You can easily see it's not real. There are a few disgusting scenes, yes. But they are artistically made comments on what reunification has done to this country."

What better way to show Germans that reunification is also a division of people than to show butchers swinging axes and splitting bones, the director asks.

"I am no trash film fan," Mr. Schlingensiefel said. "I've made five other films,

all serious. And I'm absolutely thrilled that the wall is gone."

The cultural identity over there had its own quality. Their young people have stories to tell. After 40 years of being apart, the East Germans were like the Austrians or the Swiss-German-speaking, but with their own culture and their own version of the language."

Reunification, Mr. Schlingensiefel said, is unfolding as a brutal act, a forced marriage between two decidedly different peoples. Although East Germans did choose to join the West, the director believes that the hardships of unity — the mass unemployment and anxiety in the East — is being hidden by "a gloss of glamour and packaging."

"There are many people over there who are doing quite badly," he said, "and it's important to show, even in a humorous way, that everything about unification is not wonderful."

Kiosk

Judge Wants to Restrict Neil Bush

WASHINGTON (AP) — An administrative law judge has recommended that President George Bush's son Neil be restricted in future dealings in the banking and savings industries.

Neil M. Bush, who was charged by regulators with conflict of interest in his role as a director of a failed Colorado savings and loan, could have been barred permanently from the industry. Instead, Administrative Law Judge Daniel J. Davidson proposed conditions for Mr. Bush to meet if he again becomes a director or officer of a bank or savings and loan. The ruling was made public Tuesday.

General News

The United States rescinded its ruling to bar scholarships for minorities. Page 3.

Jan Olszewski, Lech Walesa's prime minister-designate, stepped aside. Page 2.

Crossword

Page 8.

Weather

Page 2.

Dow Jones		The Dollar	
Up	Down	DM	Yen
33.41	1,476	1.476	132.55
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NATO Tells Soviets To Amend Flaws in Its Arms Reporting

BRUSSELS — NATO said Tuesday that the Soviet Union had caused serious problems with a historic conventional arms treaty signed last month, and urged that Moscow quickly resolve them.

The alliance's 16 foreign ministers said in a tough statement at the end of a two-day meeting that military information submitted by Moscow under the terms of the treaty on conventional forces in Europe, known as the CFE treaty, was flawed.

"We seek full implementation by all parties of the CFE treaty and in particular the timely resolution by the Soviet Union of serious problems relating to data and treaty interpretation," the declaration said.

The treaty, the most complex in arms-control history, limits NATO and the Warsaw Pact each to 20,000 tanks, 20,000 artillery pieces and 20,000 armored vehicles in Europe. It also sets limits for combat aircraft and attack helicopters.

Secretary of State James A. Baker Jr. said the Soviet Union had declared less military equipment in the treaty area — from the Atlantic to the Ural mountains — than it actually had, but that Moscow had promised to look into it.

He also said there was a problem in counting heavy equipment assigned to naval infantry that is based on land but used for amphibious assaults. Moscow has said this equipment should be excluded from the treaty because naval forces were not part of the talks.

The West says that it must be included.

Twenty-two NATO and Warsaw

Pact countries signed the treaty last month in Paris.

But before making cuts, the two sides were required to state the number of each of these weapons in their arsenals.

Mr. Baker said Western intelligence has found more Soviet arms in Europe than the Kremlin admits to.

"We have furnished them with evidence, and they have agreed to look at that evidence," Mr. Baker said.

He added that the West was also troubled by Moscow's efforts to relocate to Soviet Asia much of the equipment eliminated from Europe under the treaty.

But he said this was a "political problem" rather than a case of "real legal circumvention" because the treaty only stipulates force levels in the region from the Atlantic Ocean to the Ural Mountains separating Soviet Europe from Asia.

(Reuters, AP)

Progress on Nuclear Arms

After seven years of hard bargaining, only technical issues separate the United States and the Soviet Union from agreeing on the most far-reaching nuclear arms treaty in history, according to the chief U.S. negotiator, Richard R. Burt said, Reuters reported from Geneva.

"We're over the hump," Mr. Burt said Tuesday, after returning from meetings in Houston between Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze and Mr. Baker. President George Bush announced last week he hoped to sign the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks pact with President Mikhail S. Gorbachev at the Moscow summit meeting, from Feb. 11 to 13.

Soviets Advised: Change Economy Now Copy Poland, Study Suggests

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A landmark study of the Soviet economy by four international economic organizations, including the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, has concluded that the Soviet Union should attempt a radical shift to a market economy, according to diplomatic and administration sources.

The report suggests that Moscow follow the Polish example of a sudden break with the command economy, rather than the gradual and sporadic approach to change that President Mikhail S. Gorbachev has been pursuing, the sources said.

Mr. Gorbachev has appeared reluctant to undertake more radical change. Instead, he has been attempting to consolidate central control over Soviet society and raising demands by several republics for independence and more autonomy in economic and political decision-making.

The report is perhaps the most exhaustive study of the collapsing Soviet economy yet undertaken by the West. It was requested by the leaders of the seven leading Western industrial democracies at their meeting in Houston in July.

The study was intended to help the Western powers decide how best to assist the Soviet Union. It is expected to be delivered to President George Bush, the host of the Houston meeting, this week.

In addition to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, the other groups involved in the study were the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which was set up recently to channel Western aid to the emerging democracies of Eastern Europe.

A source familiar with the report said it painted a gloomy picture of the Soviet system, where central authority is breaking down, leaving a chaotic patchwork of bartering, black-marketing, theft and dislocation.

The document is expected to provide the most comprehensive data ever on the size of the Soviet economy and the extent of its distress, which has been much debated in the West. By some Western estimates, the Soviet Union is now experiencing the equivalent of a severe recession or depression in the United States.

In suggesting that the Soviet Union go the route of Poland, the report urges a crash program of economic change that would differ greatly from the piecemeal measures and lengthy debates of the Gorbachev era. Officials confirmed an account published Monday by the Financial Times, which said a draft of the report circulating in Moscow calls for a sharp acceleration of economic change.

The report "will reassure the radical reformers," one official said, referring to Soviet critics who have accused Mr. Gorbachev of not going far enough in his program of *perestroika*, or restructuring, and who want to move more rapidly toward a Western-style market economy.

The Financial Times said the draft offered a wide-ranging set of policy remedies, including strict wage restraint, an end to price controls, a complete overhaul of the taxation system and faster privatization of trade, distribution and small businesses.

Such measures would be similar to the program Poland undertook earlier this year



FAMILIAR FACE — Alexander Gukov, a Lenin look-alike, with the cruiser Aurora, which fired the shot that began the Bolshevik Revolution and is moored in Leningrad. A festival for people who look like famous personalities begins in Leningrad on Thursday.

in its break with communism. Poland's efforts included ending price controls and subsidies, privatizing many state-owned factories, instituting freezes to avoid a wage-and-price spiral, creating a sound banking system and setting up a social "safety net" to help those who lose their jobs in the process.

Although the report urges a more rapid shift to a market economy, it also is reportedly based on the assumption that major power over financial and business affairs would re-

main in the hands of the central authorities. This could encounter opposition from the republics, which want greater control over their own affairs and a dismantling of the command system that has given Moscow sole control over prices and distribution.

But many of the report's recommendations for radical and painful changes in Soviet life may be difficult, if not politically impossible, to implement, given the mounting public disenchantment over Mr. Gorbachev's efforts.

Japan to Lend \$100 Million for Food

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan will extend \$100 million in loans to the Soviet Union to help avert grave food shortages there, a Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

The loans are to be made through the Export-Import Bank of Japan, the spokesman said, and Japan will also offer \$3.75 million in food aid and a similar amount in medical aid through international organizations.

A second official said such aid did not

mean a change in government policy because it would be for humanitarian reasons. Japan has refused to extend economic aid to the Soviet Union before the conclusion of a peace treaty, which has been blocked by a territorial dispute over four northern islands seized by Moscow at the end of World War II.

Diplomats said Japan had come under pressure to give food aid because many of Tokyo's allies had a common interest in keeping President Mikhail S. Gorbachev in power. In April, Mr. Gorbachev is to make the first visit to Japan by a Soviet head of state.

Dodging the Soviet Draft, Estonia-Style

By Henry Kamm

New York Times Service

TALLINN, Estonia — When Janek Steve Annus received his draft notice last spring, he ignored it. Nor did he respond to several subsequent invitations to report for the compulsory two years of service in the Soviet Army.

Now 19, he is working as a chauffeur at the Estonian Foreign Ministry. He is performing the alternative civilian service that the Estonian Supreme Soviet established in April, when it passed a law declaring the Soviet conscription law illegal on the territory of this Baltic republic.

This put the republic in direct opposition to the Soviet law that makes military service compulsory.

Mr. Annus said that all his friends did what he did and that they were working in hospitals, fire departments or police forces.

"Yes, my parents were afraid for me, and at first said I should go to the army," Mr. Annus said. But he said they had also been worried about persistent reports that draftees from the three Baltic republics, Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, were subjected to cruel mistreatment that was officially tolerated in the military and that several had died from beatings.

"They are not worried anymore," he said. Many see Moscow's grudging acquiescence to draft refusals as typical of Soviet indecision over how to cope with separatist stirrings.

Colonel Vladimir Fedorko, a Ukrainian who is deputy military commissar for Estonia and responsible for the draft, said, "The Estonian government says it is not acceptable for young Estonians to serve in an army that they regard as an occupation army."

"We have reached a compromise," the colonel said. "No one is forced to serve in the Soviet Army. If he is unwilling to serve, he must choose civilian service."

But Moscow has approved no such binding agreement.

Colonel Fedorko said that the two annual call-ups produced 4,000 men each in the past, but that this year only 1,500, and 1,000 men responded. This suggests that it is not just Estonians who are avoiding service. At least

40 percent of the republic's 1.56 million people belong to other nationalities, mainly Russian.

Alexei Y. Lottman, a biologist and city councilman in Tartu, is a leader in the anti-draft campaign. Mr. Lottman, 30, said the campaign began in 1988 and was led by the Geneva '49 movement.

The group bases its opposition on the affirmation that Estonia was unlawfully annexed in 1940 and has never been a legal part of the Soviet Union. An international convention adopted in Geneva in 1949 makes it unlawful for an occupation army to conscript soldiers in occupied territory.

The immediate objective was to persuade civilian Estonian institutions, particularly the judiciary, to stop helping the military conduct the draft or punish offenders. By one vote, the Tartu City Council adopted the Geneva '49 proposal, and other cities followed.

About 300 young Estonians have escaped from their units. "Estonians don't consider themselves deserters or outlaws," said Mr. Lottman. "We consider them great guys coming home."

Walesa's Prime Minister-Designate Steps Aside

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WARSAW — President-elect

Lech Walesa's favored candidate for prime minister abandoned talks Tuesday on forming a government.

"In the face of important differences between the president-elect and myself over views on the shape of the government," Jan Olszewski

said, "I resigned from my mission on Dec. 18."

Sources said that Mr. Olszewski had encountered too many difficulties in trying to find a team acceptable to both Mr. Walesa and the political movements backing him.

A respected lawyer with strong connections with the Roman Catholic Church, Mr. Olszewski had been widely expected to become prime minister. He is a former Solidarity adviser who defended a number of the movement's officials after the state of emergency was imposed in Poland in 1981.

On Saturday, a Walesa spokes-

man said that the president-elect had given Mr. Olszewski "full powers to begin preliminary discussions on the formation of a government" to replace that of Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki.

Mr. Mazowiecki, 63, announced his plans to resign after he finished third in the first-round presidential ballot, behind Mr. Walesa and Stanislaw Tyminski.

Parliament on Friday accepted the resignation of the Mazowiecki government, which will stay in until a new cabinet emerges. Mr. Mazowiecki has said he will enter the opposition and has ruled out

any coalition with the new government.

Mr. Walesa will be sworn in on Saturday, formally ending the tenure of President Jaruzelski.

Poland's government-in-exile has agreed to hand over its historic symbols of authority to Mr. Walesa at a ceremony shortly after Saturday's inauguration.

The transfer means that the London-based government, dating from World War II, will cease to exist, its members recognizing instead the legitimacy of the new president in Warsaw.

(Reuters, AFP, AP)

Soviet Jews Overwhelm Refugee Centers in Germany

Reuters

BERLIN — Hundreds of Soviet Jews, fearing that Germany is about to restrict their entry, are arriving here in a bid to escape anti-

Semitism and poor living standards. So many have arrived in the two days that officials and Jewish representatives in East Berlin said Tuesday that they were running out of accommodation in hotels and refugee camps.

"They are trying to get here before the door is shut," said Matthias Jahn of the Advice Center for Soviet Jews.

Since May, when East Germany opened its borders to Soviet Jews, more than 2,000 have arrived,

Beginning in January, a visa will not be harder to get, and Germany's federal states are considering an immigration quota of 1,000 a year.

The flow to Germany has jumped following a full just after German unification on Oct. 3, when an average of 15 to 20 turned up each day, said Lutz Basse, who also works at the center.

"Suddenly on Monday there were 100 here and, as you can see, today there are just as many," he said.

WORLD BRIEFS

A Shadow Government in Burma

BANGKOK (AFP) — Opponents of Burma's military junta announced Tuesday that they had formed a parallel government. The group, calling itself the National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma, made its declaration at Manerplaw, a camp of Burmese rebels on the Thai border. It vowed to fight to overthrow the ruling military junta.

The parallel government is to be headed by U Sein Win, a cousin of Daw Aung San Sun Kyi, the leader of the National League for Democracy, who has been under house arrest by the junta for more than a year. U Sein Win was one of almost 400 people who were elected to the Burmese legislature on May 27. The military has refused to hand over power to the League, which won by a landslide.

Romania Starts Power-Sharing Talks

BUCHAREST (Reuters) — Power-sharing talks opened Tuesday between the government and the opposition Liberal Party, while new data showed Romania's economy in crisis a year after its anti-Communist revolution.

The leader of the National Liberal Party, Radu Campeanu, met Prime Minister Petre Roman, under the mediation of President Ion Iliescu, in an effort to form a coalition that would give opposition groups their first taste of power.

Official data published Tuesday showed the economy had plunged into deep recession in the year since the National Salvation Front was swept to power during a bloody revolution in which the Stalinist dictator, Nicolae Ceausescu, was executed. The provisional January-November figures showed a hard-currency trade deficit of \$1.4 billion with the West and one of 1.5 billion rubles with the East.

Inquiry of Stasi Collaborators Urged

BOHN (Reuters) — Leading German conservatives called on Tuesday for senior Communists in eastern Germany to be prosecuted after Lothar de Maiziere resigned his party and government posts over charges that he had been an informer for East Germany's secret police.

Senior parliamentary deputies from Chancellor Helmut Kohl's center-right coalition called for the creation of a coordinating agency to speed up the prosecution of people who served the Ministry for State Security, the Stasi, in the former East Germany.

Volker Rabe, general-secretary of Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union, said that Mr. de Maiziere's resignation as a government minister without portfolio and as CDU deputy chairman was tragic. But he said it was time to focus attention on East Germany's Communist rulers, the German Socialist Unity Party and the Party of Democratic Socialism that emerged as its reorganized successor after the revolution last year.

27 Years Later, a Retrial for Murder

JACKSON, Mississippi (AP) — Byron de la Beckwith, who was twice tried for the assassination of the civil rights leader, Medgar Evers, has been indicted for the sniper killing 27 years ago, prosecutors said Tuesday.

"Although Beckwith was vigorously prosecuted in 1964, those prosecutions did not have the benefit of certain evidence accumulated during the course of our investigation," District Attorney Ed Peters said. He added that individuals, both black and white, had "taken the courageous step of coming forward." Mr. Beckwith, 70, was arrested Monday at his home in Signal Mountain, Tennessee, on a fugitive warrant issued by Mississippi.

Mr. Evers was slain June 12, 1963, in Jackson at the age of 37. He had led black voter-registration drives in Mississippi and had filed complaints with the federal government concerning civil rights violations.

Pentagon May Cancel Stealth Plane

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Pentagon threatened Tuesday to cancel a \$4.8-billion contract for development of the A-12 stealth attack plane unless its two builders, McDonnell Douglas and General Dynamics, spell out by Jan. 2 how they will solve the project's financial and technical problems.

The announcement was the latest in a series of indications that the navy project is on the brink of collapse, just months after Defense Secretary Dick Cheney assured Congress that the A-12 was on schedule and within budget.

The A-12, called the Avenger, is envisioned as the navy's main carrier-based attack plane for the early 21st century. In the announcement, the Pentagon declared the performance of the two contractors to be unsatisfactory. It also said Mr. Cheney gave them until Jan. 2 to demonstrate how they intend to solve the problems. The project is \$1 billion over cost and 18 months behind schedule.

Chip Links Libya to Lockerbie Bomb

NEW YORK (AP) — A computer chip found in the wreckage of Pan Am Flight 103 points to a Libyan secret agent as having planted the bomb that blew up the plane over Scotland, CBS News reported Monday.

British police discovered the evidence last summer, while combing through the fields around the village of Lockerbie where the plane crashed Dec. 21, 1988, killing 270 persons. The computer chip, lodged in the bomb's detonator, matched a bomb part carried by a Libyan agent arrested in Dakar, 10 months before the New York-bound Boeing 747 jetliner was destroyed. CBS reported. The Libyan was spotted in Malta a month before the Lockerbie bombing, CBS reported. The radio bomb was put aboard an Air Malta flight there and later transferred to the ill-fated Pan Am flight, it said.

TRAVEL UPDATE

EC May Raise Duty-Free Allowances

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Travelers in the European Community will be able to buy about 50 percent more duty-free goods next June if proposals discussed by ministers are formally agreed upon, EC Commission sources said. But diplomats said they doubted that a longstanding dispute over duty-free allowances would be settled easily.

EC finance ministers meeting in Brussels reviewed a plan Monday for raising allowances before they are finally abolished under EC tax changes in 1992. No decision is due before the end of March. The deal would allow travelers to pass through customs with, for instance, 2 liters (about 2 quarts) of liquor rather than 1.5 liters without paying extra duty. Varying increases would apply to tobacco, perfume and other goods.

Americans should be careful in traveling to Romania, the State Department is advising. Tens of thousands of Romanian students and workers are on strike in an effort to pressure the government to step down. (AP)

Smoking on buses will be banned on all regularly scheduled services in the United States, the Interstate Commerce Commission decided Tuesday. The ban is to take effect after the decision is issued in writing in a few weeks. Charter companies will be allowed to let passengers a charter bus smoke if they agree that it should be allowed. (AP)

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
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Amsterdam	16	10	C	Bangkok	32	24	C
Athens	16	10	C	Beijing	4	-4	C
Berlin	16	10	C	Bombay	28	20	C
Brussels	16	10	C	Calcutta	32	24	C
Cairo	24	16	C	Chongqing	16	8	C
Copenhagen	16	10	C	Colon	32	24	C
Dublin	16	10	C	Hankow	16	8	C
Helsinki	16	10	C	Harbin	4	-4	C
London	16	10	C	Hong Kong	28	20	C
Madrid	24	16	C	Kobe	16	8	C
Moscow	16	10	C	Manila	32	24	C
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Rome	24	16	C	Seoul	16	8	C
Stockholm	16	10	C	Singapore	32	24	C
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U.S. Retreats From Ruling Barring Minority Scholarships

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — Under orders from the White House, the Education Department retreated Tuesday from a ruling that it made last week that would have barred most colleges from awarding scholarships based on race.

Michael L. Williams, the department's assistant secretary for civil rights, said that colleges and universities would be allowed to award scholarships based solely on race as long as federal funds were not used. Senior officials said the White House chief of staff, John H. Sununu, had called Mr. Williams, the author of the ruling that was rescinded Tuesday, to a meeting on Monday with lawyers from the Justice Department and other administration officials to discuss modifying the policy in the face of an uproar inside the administration and among civil rights and education groups.

On Tuesday, Mr. Williams announced a

six-point policy regarding race-exclusive scholarships. He said the new policy should "prevent disruption to the efforts of colleges and universities to attract minorities to their campuses," and to reassure students that no scholarships that have already been awarded would be affected in any way.

The controversy over the scholarship ruling threatened to eclipse President George Bush's nomination on Monday of Lamar Alexander, a former governor of Tennessee, to be education secretary. Asked his opinion of the ruling, Mr. Alexander, a moderate Republican now serving as president of the University of Tennessee, said he did not want to comment until his confirmation hearings.

But he said that the University of Tennessee had provided such grants, and that they had "helped minority students who were poor to get a college education." He said the administration would clarify the new policy and then "wait until the Su-

preme Court decides the issue, because it is ultimately a constitutional question."

President Bush called Mr. Williams on Monday to discuss his concerns, according to an Education Department source who spoke on condition of anonymity.

At the White House meetings, lawyers in the office of the White House counsel, C. Boyden Gray, and the Justice Department's office of legal counsel said they thought Mr. Williams's interpretation of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and subsequent court rulings as prohibiting "race-specific" scholarships was correct, sources said.

But Mr. Sununu, backed by White House political advisers and most of the cabinet, ordered a reversal of the policy on the grounds that it contradicted the president's support for increased educational opportunities for minorities and undercut his efforts to draw more minorities into the Republican fold.

Mr. Williams acknowledged last week that he had not consulted with anyone at

the White House before issuing the ruling. Sources said, however, he had told presidential aides of his plans, and it was not clear whether that word had reached Mr. Bush before Mr. Williams acted.

Secretary of Health and Human Services Louis W. Sullivan, the highest-ranking black in the administration, lobbied other members of the cabinet to urge the president to revamp the policy and make a strong statement supporting black education.

Central to the new policy is the Education Department's decision to allow universities that receive federal funds to administer private scholarships to minorities. Under Title 6 of the Civil Rights Act, however, private universities receiving federal funds may not finance race-exclusive scholarships with their own funds, Mr. Williams said.

The department also said:
• Race-exclusive scholarships funded by state and local governments are not cov-

ered by the administration's policy because of past Supreme Court rulings.

• Universities will have four years to review their programs under Title 6 and to assure that students do not suffer from the changes.

• During the four-year transition period, the administration will investigate any complaints it receives but it will not make a broad review of whether schools are complying with the policy.

• The administration will encourage state legislatures, local governments and private universities receiving federal funds to review the legal restrictions on minority scholarships. The goal of the reviews will be to ensure that minorities and other needy students get the maximum possible amount of assistance.

The White House press secretary Marlin Fitzwater said earlier that Mr. Bush had been "very disturbed" about Mr. Williams's decision. (WP, AP)

AMERICAN TOPICS

Japan Grabs U.S. Ball And Runs With It

Once again Japan has devoted the time, money and ingenuity needed to market a technology that originated in the United States. This time it is the flat liquid-crystal panel, barely thicker than a heavy plate of glass, that Japanese manufacturers expect will take the place of the bulky cathode-ray tube now used in desktop computers by the late

1990s. Worldwide sales of flat-panel displays are expected to total \$3.4 billion this year and to grow to \$10.2 billion a year by 1997.

The technology was invented by George H. Heileseier, a researcher at Radio Corporation of America, nearly 25 years ago. The company gave up efforts to commercialize his invention after deciding that it was "more a threat to its existing business than an opportunity," as he recently recalled. Shinichi Hirano, an engineer at IBM Japan, said, "It was a manufacturing puzzle. I'm not sure American management would have waited a quarter-century" to perfect the technology.

Flat-panel displays already are used in pocket calculators, digital

wristwatches, portable computers and miniature television sets. As the technology improves and the screens grow larger, need less power and show brighter colors, they are being adapted for high-definition television screens that hang on the wall, operating-room screens that show surgeons where to cut and automobile navigation systems built into the dashboard to guide drivers to a restaurant or a shortcut.

Short Takes

Democratic members of the House of Representatives are shopping around for an inconspicuous place for the full-scale, three-day retreat they hold every two years. They were widely crit-

cized in 1989 for holding a bitter fight over a pay raise while meeting in the lush surroundings of the state's Greenbrier resort hotel at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. This year, as The Washington Post put it, the place for their March meeting "must have nice amenities but also look low-rent when shown on the network news."

Congressmen's pay will go up to \$125,000 a year in January. The lobbyists who represent trade and professional associations in Washington were paid an average \$202,767 last year, not including benefits and expense allowances, according to the National Journal. The highest-paid, it said, was Jack Valent of the Motion Picture Association of America at \$672,590.

A police horse is not just a horse, he is an extension of the police officer riding him, said a Raleigh, North Carolina, judge in sentencing a man to a year in prison for assaulting a police officer by kicking the policeman's mount twice while the officer was trying to arrest him. The horse reared but neither he nor his rider were injured.

Wal-Mart, the chain of 1,547 giant, low-budget variety stores that usually drive other merchants out of business when they move into a town, is moving out of Hearne, Texas, having failed to turn a profit since it opened there in 1980. Executives say they can recall only half a dozen other pull-outs. With rival retailers long

gone, townspeople will have to drive 25 miles (40 kilometers) to do most of their shopping.

Wordplay: For 60 years Harry Lipsig, now 89 and still going strong, has been New York's most prominent personal injury lawyer. The New York Times says Lipsig is "a name that is to tort what Sachse is to torts." ... The women's teams at Washington and Jefferson University in Washington, Pennsylvania, are nicknamed — what else? — the First Ladies. ... The Cincinnati Enquirer reports this bumper sticker on a van in a parking lot: THE WEATHER IS HERE: WISH YOU WERE BEAUTIFUL.

Arthur Higbee

Panel Scrutinizes Columbus Anniversary Funding

By Jeff Gerth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The presidential commission coordinating the international celebration of the 500th anniversary of Columbus's voyage to the New World is under congressional scrutiny for its finances, focusing on the activities of its chairman, John N. Goudie, a prominent Miami Republican and party fund-raiser.

The five-year-old commission is \$600,000 in arrears on an agreement with Spain, which has built replicas of Columbus's three ships and is planning to have them follow Columbus's path to America and tour American ports.

The commission cannot pay Spain because Texaco Inc., a principal sponsor of the celebration, raised questions about that voyage and has stopped its donations.

Both Mr. Goudie and Texaco officials say there is a complicated contractual dispute over the financial and managerial arrangements of the tour.

In a telephone interview, Mr. Goudie

said he had announced his resignation on Monday from the unsalaried post.

Mr. Goudie denied any wrongdoing in connection with the affair. He said that he had resigned because publicity over the Texaco matter and other problems was jeopardizing a possible multimillion-dollar pledge from another major sponsor, the Chrysler Corp., for other quincentenary activities.

The problems were described earlier this month in Special Events Report, a newsletter for people involved in public celebrations like the Columbus quincentenary.

Mr. Goudie said that when he received a letter from Chrysler on Monday involving the pledge, he decided to send his letter of resignation to President George Bush.

"It's time for me to bow out," he said, adding that the commission needed "some favorable publicity." He would not say what was in Chrysler's letter.

A House Post Office and Civil Service subcommittee with jurisdiction over the celebration has been looking at whether

contracts awarded by the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission have been properly let.

The panel, whose chairman is Representative Thomas C. Sawyer, Democrat of Ohio, plans to hold hearings next year after an audit of the quincentenary commission by the General Accounting Office, according to a committee aide.

Some of the arrangements under scrutiny involve friends of Mr. Goudie's, according to him and to documents involving commission business. Because the commission is largely financed through private donations, it is not bound by U.S. government regulations on competitive bidding.

Earlier this year, Mr. Goudie, who is in the real estate business, raised money for the failed re-election effort of Governor Bob Martinez, the Florida Republican whom Mr. Bush nominated this month to succeed William J. Bennett as director of National Drug Control Policy.

Mr. Goudie said last week that he had asked for campaign contributions, from

some people doing business with the Columbus quincentenary commission.

These efforts came at the same time that Mr. Goudie was trying unsuccessfully to get the Florida Real Estate Commission to reconsider its 1989 revocation of his real estate license. His license was revoked for misappropriating escrow funds, according to Florida state documents.

Mr. Goudie said that while some of the commission's licensing and publishing arrangements involved friends of his, they were "above board" and proper because he had no financial interest in the businesses. He also said his fund-raising activities had been proper.

The real estate commission found that the misappropriations in Mr. Goudie's company escrow account included \$10,000 in donations to the Florida Republican Party in 1988. Mr. Goudie said the account was not a conventional escrow account and that he had properly used it for his business.

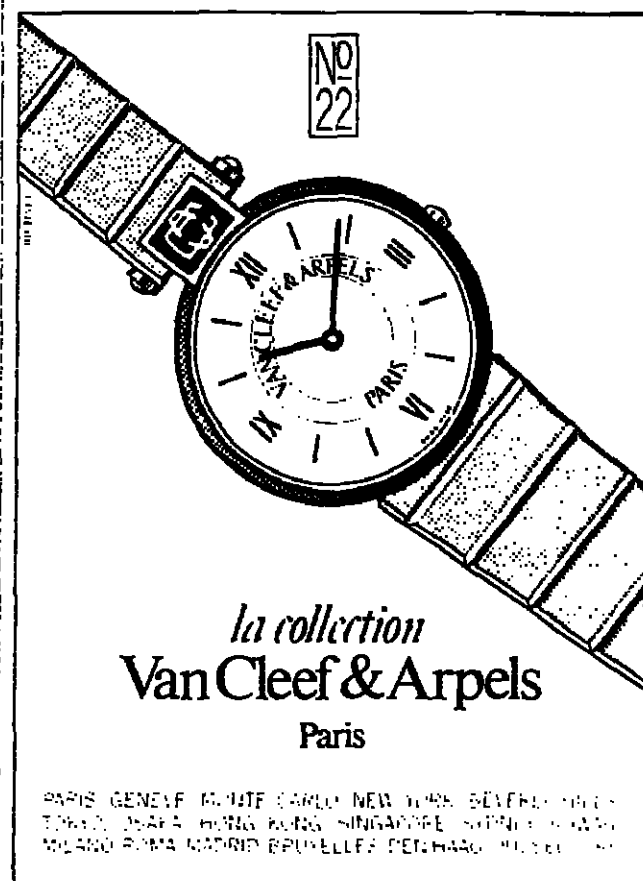
11 Die as Contras Seize Police Post

The Associated Press

MANAGUA — Eleven people were killed and 20 wounded when dozens of former rebels seized a police post and battled the Sandinista army. It was the highest toll during Violeta Barrios de Chamorro's presidency.

The violence occurred as Mrs. Chamorro prepared to veto a 25-percent cut in the military budget that the Sandinista People's Army said would push Nicaragua into "chaos and a bloodbath."

Colonel Antonio Rosales said Monday that the fighting took place Sunday, when 60 rebels seized a police post in Jalapa, 200 kilometers (125 miles) north of Managua. The army put down the uprising and captured more than half the former contras, he said on television. Eleven people were killed and 20 wounded, he said.



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THE GULF: The crisis has produced an uneasy alliance between Syria and Saudi Arabia.

Soviet Technicians Are Free to Leave, Baghdad Asserts

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

BAGHDAD — Iraq told a senior Soviet envoy on Tuesday that all Soviet technicians were free to leave the country even if their contracts had not run out.

Baghdad radio quoted Brigadier General Hussain Kamel, the minister of industry and military industrialization and acting oil minister, as telling the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry's first undersecretary, Vladimir Mordvinov:

"Iraq allows Soviet experts working in the country to leave as they wish, irrespective of the date of termination of their contracts."

Mr. Mordvinov was quoted by the radio as saying that "the departure of some Soviet experts for a temporary period will not affect the level of relations between the two countries."

Soviet Embassy officials said Monday that Mr. Mordvinov was negotiating the departure of the advisers, most of whom work in the oil industry. That industry has been hit hard by UN sanctions imposed after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2.

A Soviet special envoy, Yevgeni M. Primakov, told Tass that about 1,000 Soviet specialists had chosen to remain in Iraq to complete their contracts. Before the invasion of

Kuwait, 9,000 Soviet nationals worked in Iraq.

In London, Amnesty International reported that since the invasion of Kuwait, the Iraqis have tortured and killed many hundreds of people, taken several thousands prisoner and left more than 300 premature babies to die after looting incubators from Kuwait hospitals.

"Widespread abuses of human rights have been perpetrated," Amnesty International said. "These include the arbitrary arrest and detention without trial of thousands of civilians and military personnel; the widespread torture of such persons in custody; the imposition of the death penalty and the extrajudicial execution of hundreds of unarmed civilians, including children."

"In addition, hundreds of people in Kuwait remain unaccounted for, having effectively 'disappeared' in detention, and many of them are feared dead."

The report said an estimated 300,000 Kuwaitis and several hundred thousand foreign nationals have fled the emirate.

Iraq alleged on Tuesday that UN sanctions had killed 2,042 Iraqi children under the age of 5 since August because of shortages of food and medicine.

(Reuters, AP)

For Saudis, the Syrian Alliance Symbolizes a Major Change

By Caryle Murphy

Washington Post Service

NORTHERN SAUDI ARABIA — The Saudi commander stepped to a microphone in the desert to address probably the best trained — and certainly the most experienced — soldiers in his combined Arab forces arrayed against Iraq.

"Thank God," said Lieutenant General Khalid ibn Sultan, expressing relief that the Syrian people apparently did not believe President Saddam Hussein's assertion that occupying Kuwait was the way to liberate Palestine from Israel.

About 900 Syrian troops, part of a 15,000-man armored division sent to the U.S.-led multinational force by President Hafez Assad, gave the Saudi general enthusiastic applause and then showed him what their Soviet-made T-62 tanks could do.

This display of solidarity occurred as Prince Khalid said that Iraq had increased its troop strength by "a few divisions" along the Saudi-Iraqi border in the last two weeks. The new Iraqi deployment, which could involve up to 45,000 men, is said to be just west

of the Saudi-Kuwaiti border where Iraqi troops have been since their invasion of the emirate Aug. 2.

A Saudi official said last week that before there could be a negotiated solution to the Gulf crisis, Iraq must withdraw its forces from the Saudi-Iraqi border. This had not been a condition declared previously for talks between Saudi Arabia and Iraq.

The new military alliance between Saudi Arabia and Syria, which Prince Khalid sought to emphasize on his visit Saturday to Syrian troops, is limited. But it is among the twists in Arab politics caused by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

For more than two decades, Riyadh and Damascus have been at opposite poles of the Arab world. Dominated by the secular Ba'ath Party, which has suppressed militant Muslim movements, Syria has been a close ally of the Soviet Union. Saudi Arabia is a conservative, religious Muslim monarchy aligned with the United States.

While Damascus has sought to undermine the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, Yasser Arafat, by supporting his Palestin-

ian rivals, Saudi Arabia has poured billions into Mr. Arafat's coffers.

Last year, Saudi Arabia was critical of Syria's role in Lebanon, where up to 40,000 Syrian troops were stationed. It took a cutoff in Saudi Arabia's annual financial subsidy to the hard-pressed Syrian economy to win Mr. Assad's acceptance of the 1989 Saudi-brokered Taif accord, which is aimed at reviving Lebanon's and restoring its independence.

And even though Mr. Assad, who considers Mr. Hussein his most dangerous rival, quickly joined the anti-Iraq coalition in August, he committed a substantial number of troops to the multinational force only after hefty payments from Saudi Arabia. In addition to \$1 billion in immediate aid, half of it in cash, the Saudis promised to resume annual aid payments, a Saudi official said.

Prince Khalid said Syria had sent the armored division it promised, a unit of about 15,000 men and 300 combat vehicles, including the T-62 tanks. In addition, about 2,000 elite Syrian special forces are here.

The commander of Syrian troops here, Major General Ali Habib, would not speak to reporters.

When individual Syrian soldiers approached journalists to chat, they were ordered away by superiors.

Despite the display of cordiality between Prince Khalid and General Habib, some diplomats said the Saudis had reservations about the Syrians' presence.

"The Saudis are worried about them," a diplomat said. "They don't trust them."

Prince Khalid, asked about speculation that the Syrians might refuse to fight Iraqis, said such reports were not true.

In his remarks to the Syrians on Saturday, Prince Khalid appeared eager to address reservations they might have about fighting Iraqis.

"We are not against the Iraqi people," he said. "We would stand beside Iraq in the same way if it were subject to aggression. We are not against the Iraqi armed forces. But if their leader misuses them, then we have no option but to stand against him and fight his forces."



STONE HITS EX-N.Y. MAYOR IN JERUSALEM — Edward I. Koch, former mayor of New York, holding a handkerchief on his head after he was slightly injured Tuesday by a stone during a walking tour of Jerusalem's Old City with Mayor Teddy Kollek.

Few Nations Follow U.K. On Warnings to Travelers

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Following Britain's warning to dependents of British nationals to leave the Gulf region well before the Jan. 15 deadline set by the United Nations for Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait, other countries with large numbers of nationals in the region said Tuesday they were not planning a similar measure immediately.

Several countries, including the United States, pointed out that they already had issued advisories against travel in the Gulf region, and that these remained in effect. The British advisory referred to the same areas — Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and the eastern part of Saudi Arabia — referred to in a U.S. message Aug. 16. The United States counseled Americans to defer nonessential travel to those areas and to consider leaving on a voluntary basis.

France said it issued similar advice in August, leaving it to ambassadors in the region to use their discretion as to whether to tell French nationals to send their families home. Except in a small number of individual cases, such advice has not been issued, a spokesman said. Spokesmen for the Spanish, Italian, German and Dutch foreign ministries said citizens were being advised against traveling in the Gulf.

Diplomats said Britons could be particularly vulnerable in the event of hostilities before or after Jan. 15, because there are so many of them — more than 20,000 — and because the 34,000 British troops in the Gulf would come under U.S. command.

Gulf Notes

■ A military judge in Fort Riley, Kansas, has convicted Sergeant George Morse, 25, a seven-year army veteran who opposes war on religious and moral grounds, on eight counts of failure to obey orders as his unit prepared to deploy for active duty in Saudi Arabia. He was given a five-month prison term and demoted to private.

■ The U.S. troops in Saudi Arabia will not be given the traditional show organized by the United Service Organization for the holiday season. It is the first time since World War II that the USO has not sponsored a show for U.S. troops in a combat situation.

■ Soviet authorities have rejected an offer by Iraq to send 500 tons of dates to Moscow as food aid, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday. The spokesman confirmed Iraqi reports that Baghdad had offered to send the dates, but said that the Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies had refused to accept them.

Bush Doubtful On Long War

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President George Bush said Tuesday that he believed Americans would support military action against Iraq, but he acknowledged that such backing might erode if the conflict were not resolved quickly.

Mr. Bush was asked how long Americans would support a war if Iraq did not comply with a United Nations deadline of Jan. 15 for withdrawing from Kuwait.

"I don't think that support would last if it were a long, drawn-out conflagration," he said. "I think support would erode, as it did during the Vietnam conflict."

At UN, U.S. Motion Is Critical of Israel

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The United States has agreed to sponsor a Security Council resolution critical of Israel to avoid a rupture in the Arab coalition it has assembled against Iraq over the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

After more than a week of negotiations, the United States decided not to veto the resolution, U.S. officials said, when Israel resumed deportation of Palestinians from the occupied territories last weekend.

The Bush administration says it is now ready to accept a text that contains some language sought by council members seeking to criticize Israel, but in a way that Washington can accept.

The U.S. move was made Sunday by Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, who sent a message to the foreign ministers of the other 14 council members in which he expressed concern over the resumed deportations from the territories, something Washington has always opposed, diplomats said.

Mr. Baker included the new U.S. draft resolution in his message and urged council members to approve it promptly.

[After consultation that lasted into early Tuesday, the next meeting was scheduled for Wednesday morning, but no one was sure whether the vote, delayed for two weeks, would take place, Reuters reported.]

The proposed U.S. resolution deplores the latest deportations, asks the UN to give Palestinians more protection against Israeli actions, suggests that parts of Jerusalem be included in the Arab territories Israel has occupied since 1967 and gives qualified support to convening an international peace conference to settle the Arab-Israeli dispute.

But it carefully avoids establishing any link between the Gulf crisis

and the Middle East that might encourage President Saddam Hussein of Iraq in his efforts to connect withdrawal from Kuwait with resolving the Palestinian problem, U.S. diplomats said.

The administration has recently struggled to prevent four council members — Colombia, Malaysia, Cuba and Yemen — from forcing a vote on a draft resolution that Washington felt obliged to veto.

The United States wanted to keep the council from enacting any resolution Israel could not accept, because that would put it in violation of a council order and might prompt other members to demand sanctions, just as the council is imposing sanctions on Iraq for ignoring its order to give up Kuwait.

But the United States did not want to veto a resolution on the Middle East that all other council members would probably support, because that would embarrass its Arab allies in the Gulf.

In its introductory paragraphs, the new U.S. draft says the Security Council is "gravely concerned at the violence in Israel and at the dangerous deterioration of the situation in Palestine and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem."

Over the last two weeks the United States had resisted language that defined the occupied territories as including Jerusalem, although in 1988 it voted for Security Council resolution 607, which contains that definition.

The U.S. draft deplores Israel's decision to resume the deportation of Palestinian civilians from the territories, which it says is in violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 governing the rights of civilians in war zones.

The draft asks the secretary-general to make new efforts to monitor the situation in the territories, using additional UN personnel if necessary, and report back to the council.

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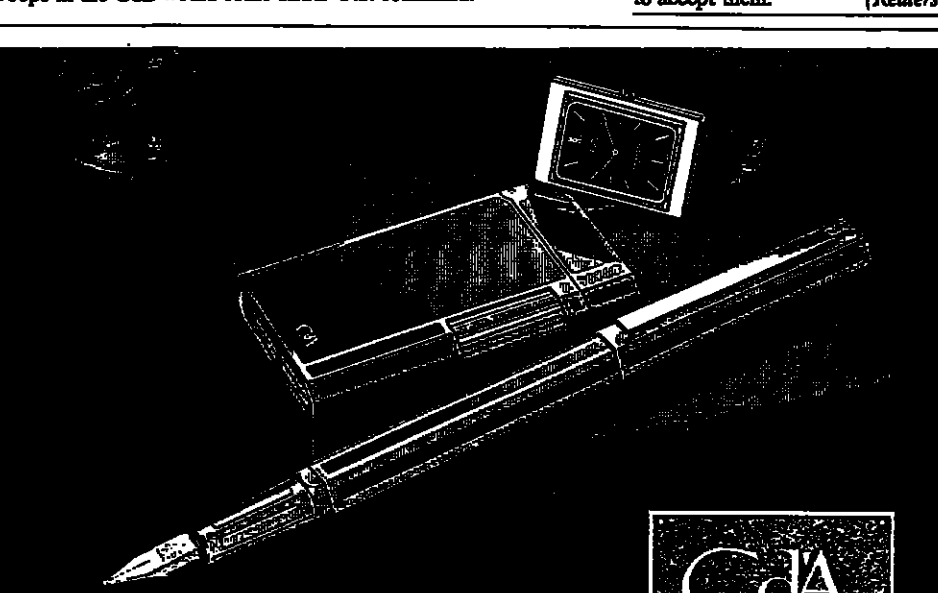
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DEPLOY: U.S. Troops in Gulf

(Continued from page 1)

ond-stage buildup on Nov. 8. It is designed to raise the number of U.S. soldiers in the region to about 430,000 men from 240,000, and to give U.S. forces the ability to mount an offensive.

Jan. 15 emerged as a deadline only on Nov. 29, when the United Nations Security Council authorized the use of force if Iraq failed to withdraw from Kuwait. Defense Secretary Dick Cheney told the House Armed Services Committee last week that Iraq had more than 500,000 soldiers deployed in Kuwait and southern Iraq. U.S. and allied forces total about 480,000.

The issue of whether the United States will have completed its second-stage deployment by Jan. 15 and thus be able to launch an offensive remains unclear, as indicated by General Powell's congressional testimony.

General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of U.S. forces in the Gulf, also declined to name a date. But he told the Reuters news agency, "It would be foolish if I even tried to say to you that I

BRUTAL: Marine's Forecast

(Continued from page 1)

Arabia in mid-August with Iraqi troops firmly in control of Kuwait and poised on the Saudi border, apparently ready to invade.

"I had a couple of feelings," General Boomer said. "One, I was absolutely convinced we'd protect this complex; two, I felt it would be a hell of a battle; three, if they came in force, we'd need help."

"But I didn't envision another Dunkirk," he said. "We had ammunition and supplies, and we manned up very quickly." Still, he said, he did not feel confident that the Marines were out of danger until mid-September. By that time the 1st Division and other vanguard army divisions had built a defense force capable of defending against any Iraqi offensive.

"It's hard to ascertain what his goals are and were politically," General Boomer said of Saddam Hussein, the president of Iraq.

An offensive by Iraq against Saudi Arabia, he said, is "not possible."

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Wary of China, Southeast Asia Upgrades Maritime Defenses

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Countries in Southeast Asia are strengthening maritime defenses following a buildup of the Chinese Navy and consolidation of Beijing's hold on disputed islands in the South China Sea, officials and other analysts say.

The defensive moves, partly in response to the Chinese buildup, come despite recent assurances by Beijing that it will not be a military threat to the region.

Chinese naval forces seized several of the disputed Spratly Islands from Vietnam in a brief clash in 1988 and have since expanded their military occupation to include seven small atolls.

Asian officials and other analysts say this places Chinese troops in positions of potential conflict with soldiers from Vietnam, Malaysia and the Philippines who occupy other islands in the group.

The Spratlys are close to Southeast Asia and are considered to be strategically important because they straddle vital trade routes leading to Japan and would give a controlling power access to a promising region of offshore oil and natural gas.

Vietnam has garrisons on 24 islands and atolls in the Spratlys, the Philippines on eight and Malaysia on three. Taiwan, which like China claims the whole group, bases troops on two islands.

Western officials said Tuesday that an airbase nearing completion on Woody Island would enable China to extend its air power more effectively into the Spratlys, reinforcing any operations in the area by its warships and marines.

Woody Island is part of the Pratao group that lies between China's Hainan Island and the Spratlys. Chinese forces seized the Prataos from South Vietnamese troops in 1974, not long before the end of the

Vietnam War. Vietnam still claims the Spratlys.

Analysts said it appeared that China wanted to strengthen its existing foothold in the Spratlys and back up its claims to sovereignty over the whole group with military power, while not actually resorting to force.

China can use its growing ability to project power deep into the South China Sea "as a strong point when it bargains with other countries over the future of the Spratlys," said Lee Lai To, a senior lecturer in the department of political science at the National University of Singapore and a specialist on relations between China and Southeast Asia.

Officials said that for the time being China was giving priority to improving ties with ASEAN, the Association of South East Asian Nations, which has traditionally been suspicious of Chinese intentions toward the region.

On visits to Malaysia and the Philippines last week, Li Peng, the Chinese prime minister, gave an assurance that China would not be a military threat to the region.

He said China was preoccupied with developing its economy and providing for its huge population. Mr. Li added that he was hopeful a solution to the Spratly dispute could be found at an appropriate time.

ASEAN countries are uncertain, however, about China's long-term intentions. Asian officials said they were watching the Chinese buildup with concern and taking appropriate defensive measures.

Najib Razak, the Malaysian defense minister, said Sunday that Malaysia would sign an agreement early next year to buy four submarines from Britain, the first such purchase by the Malaysian Navy.

He said the submarines would be based at Labuan Island, a federal territory off the East Malaysian state of Sabah. Labuan is close to the Spratly Islands claimed by Malaysia.

The Philippines, which earlier this year announced plans to expand its navy, said Monday that it would seek a review of a 1951 Mutual Defense Treaty with the United States to ensure that the section of the Spratlys claimed by Manila was covered by the pact.

Western diplomats said that the United States was wary of any commitment to protect the Philippine claim against counterclaims

by China, Vietnam and Malaysia, fearing that its forces might be dragged into a future conflict.

Washington "does not want to admit that we have territory in the South China Sea," said Raul Manglapus, the Philippine foreign secretary.

Officials said recently that Singapore would finalize an order for long-range maritime patrol aircraft early in 1991.

Derek da Cunha, a fellow at the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies in Singapore, said the Singapore Air Force had recently reconfigured eight F-5E jet fighters to a maritime fast reconnaissance role.

Singapore has also armed a number of its A-4 Skyhawk light bombers with anti-ship missiles.

Mr. da Cunha said that this program to increase Singapore's maritime defenses "only makes sense if one is concerned about detecting potential threats further afield, not close at hand."

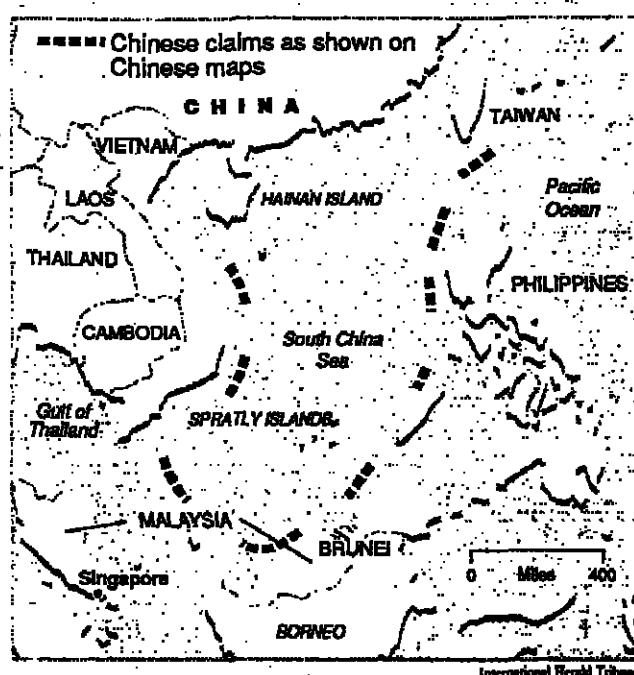
In a recently published study for the Singapore Institute on the growth of Chinese naval power, Tai Ming Cheung, a defense correspondent based in Hong Kong, concluded that China planned to use its navy to become a regional military power.

He said this trend was reinforced by a relative decline in U.S. and Soviet power in East Asia, the growing importance of offshore resources, including oil, and a sharp focus by China on its disputed southern land and maritime frontiers.

According to the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London, the Chinese Navy in 1989 had 87 conventional submarines, although only half were operational, 19 destroyers, 37 frigates, 58 major amphibious ships, 3 ocean replenishment ships, 8 submarine support ships, 50 H-6 naval bombers, some armed with cruise missiles, 100 Q-5 jet fighter-bombers and a marine brigade of 6,000 men.

Japan, which many analysts see as a likely rival to China for regional influence, is also apprehensive about expansion of the Chinese Navy, said Tomohide Mura, associate professor at the National Defense Academy in Tokyo.

Japan was watching the Spratly dispute "very closely" because, he said, the islands were near a vital maritime trade route that brings most of Japan's oil through the South China Sea from the Middle East and Southeast Asia.



SOVIETS: 'I Won't Be a Dictator,' Gorbachev Says

(Continued from page 1)

the countless taboos of seven decades. Now the atmosphere is simple and depressed. The deputies in the downstairs smoking lounge stand in clusters, coughing and complaining. Some speak of "the last congress," figuring that a legislature of 2,200 members is too unwieldy, a gigantic group therapy session that people no longer care to watch on television.

"Over these past six years," Mr. Gorbachev told reporters, "I feel I've lived several decades, several lives. I feel like the man in our legend of Nasreddin who lived in Bukhara. He saddles up his jackass and goes down the road and everyone around him is saying, 'Look at that fool. Why is he tormenting himself and his beast in such terrible heat?' So he gets off and puts the jackass on his back and walks on that way."

Mr. Gorbachev said the Soviet people had gotten fed up with the spectacle of jackasses and chatters and all the rest. He said he had decided that he could no longer make yet another speech on the history, "the inferiority complexes and problems" of the country.

"They'd just say, 'Ach, there's Gorbachev on his hobby horse again. He loves to talk.'"

And so now Mr. Gorbachev has decided that he has had enough. Enough of the Baltic republics and their demands for independence. Enough of the local and republican governments that have decided to

overrule presidential decrees and all-union law.

On Monday, he spoke out for law and order and what amounts to "a more authoritarian approach to making democracy work," as one deputy called it.

"The problem is that our power has been torn to shreds," Mr. Gorbachev said Tuesday. "The chain of command is broken, the electrical current is switched off, and the economy is grinding to a halt. We are already in a state of chaos. People think I don't see what's happening, but I do."

One deputy in the circle called out: "That's right! That's why we need the iron fist!"

Mr. Gorbachev winced at the memory. Both his grandfathers were imprisoned during the Stalin years.

"No, not quite," he said. "Every one knows I will not be a dictator. I could have been a dictator if I had kept all my power vested in the leadership of the Communist Party. Everyone knows that the old party leaders wielded power like no one else in the world. Not even Pinocchio had such power!"

A few months ago, Mr. Gorbachev spoke of a special status for the Baltic states and their demands for independence. But the Baltic movement became almost a locomotive for nationalist movements throughout the country as every republican legislature in the union passed a declaration of sovereignty or independence. Mr. Gorbachev

Tass Ridicules U.S. Contest For Trip to Space Station

The Associated Press

HOUSTON — Tass said Tuesday that a telephone sweepstakes in the United States offering an American a chance to travel to the Soviet space station was a hoax.

But the president of the company promoting the offer said the Soviet news agency report referring to the sweepstakes as a "cosmic canard" was a misunderstanding.

"We basically have our contract in hand, so we know that we're basically straight," said David Mayer of Space Travel Services. "It's just a matter of us finding out what's going on behind the scenes in the Soviet Union, to find out where the confusion lies."

The Soviet space agency said it did not know anything about the project, officials told Tass. A spokesman for Energia, the Soviet rocket company, said there were no deals to allow an American to visit the Mir space station in 1992 or 1993.

Space Travel Services offered callers a chance to win six months' training, a trip aboard a Soviet rocket and a week on the Mir facility.

Mr. Mayer said the Tass report was "obviously just a misunderstanding." He said that the sweepstakes winner, to be selected in a drawing in December 1991, was to get the trip plus \$500,000 in cash, or to forgo the trip and take \$1.5 million.

Drug Figure Surrenders In Colombia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BOGOTA — Fabio Ochoa, a leading member of the Medellin drug ring, surrendered Tuesday to Colombian authorities, becoming the first ring leader to turn himself in, according to local radio reports.

Mr. Ochoa, 33, accepted a government offer of no extradition to the United States and reduced prison sentences for drug traffickers who surrender, the RCN and Caracol radio networks reported.

Mr. Ochoa surrendered to authorities near Medellin, RCN said. He is the youngest of three brothers who the government says are major figures in the Medellin drug ring.

On Monday, the government said it would waive extradition and cut prison terms by up to half for drug traffickers who surrendered and confessed to their crimes.

There are no criminal charges against Mr. Ochoa in Colombia, but he is wanted on drug-trafficking charges in the United States.

Neither the police in Bogota nor the mayor's office in Medellin could immediately confirm the report of Mr. Ochoa's surrender.

Earlier Tuesday, the conservative daily La Prensa quoted an unidentified source as saying that the government decree issued Monday smoothes the way for the massive surrender of the Medellin cartel.

(AP, Reuters)

NUCLEAR: Hidden Threat

(Continued from page 1)

replacement. But they called attention to the fact that the program was still in an early stage, and that environmental problems had shut down the associated warhead manufacturing plant.

One option would involve changing the missile's propellant and reducing the number of warheads step each missile from eight to seven so that safety features can be added.

Mr. Townes said it was not clear to him that there would be any "military disadvantage" relative to the existing missile if these changes were made.

Without such modifications, the panel said, there remains a concern that inadvertent explosion of the volatile explosives surrounding the radioactive plutonium core of each warhead could lead to "plutonium dispersal or possibly a nuclear yield."

An explosion involving just one warhead would contaminate a downwind area of roughly 38 square miles (100 square kilometers), and cost more than \$500 million to clean up, the panel said.

"My opinion is that the Department of Defense and Energy and the Navy should make the most serious possible study of modifying the Trident-2," said Representative John Spratt of South Carolina, chairman of an Armed Services panel on defense nuclear facilities.

Turkish Leftists Kill a Surgeon Over '77 Death

Reuters

ANKARA — Two gunmen have killed a surgeon, apparently in revenge for the death of a leftist sympathizer in a hospital 13 years ago.

The Anatolian News Agency quoted security officials as saying that two unidentified men shot Dr. Musa Duman at his clinic here Monday night.

The agency reported that a caller to the daily newspaper Milliyet said that the Dev-Sol (Revolutionary Left) group had killed Dr. Duman. "He caused the death of one of our friends in the Elazir state hospital in 1977," the caller told Milliyet. Elazir is in east-central Turkey.

11 Killed in Mongolia Blast

Reuters

ULAN BATOR, Mongolia — An explosion in a coal mine near the Mongolian capital of Ulan Bator killed 11 men, the Mongolian radio said Tuesday. Ten others were missing and believed dead. The blast on Monday was believed to have been caused by gas.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Not-So-Bad Bank News

Every day seems to bring more bad news about American banks. During the week-end William Seidman, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, admitted that bank failures were far worse than he had previously predicted, and that the fund would reach unacceptably low levels. On Monday three private economists gave even scarier testimony to a House subcommittee. Even if the imminent recession turns out to be mild, they said, the insurance fund could run short.

Bad as the news is, it is not dire. Bank failures—even if they include a few large money-center banks—will not become contagious and do not threaten the economy. The Federal Reserve Board and the FDIC have sufficient tools to manage the problem. In the worst of all outcomes, the taxpayers who are bailing out the savings and loan industry will be hit with another bailout. But that one will be small by comparison, its price measured in tens, not hundreds, of billions.

As the recession spreads across the country, many more commercial banks are expected to fail. Insured depositors will be paid off by the FDIC, which is why the insurance fund is expected to lose \$5 billion next year. The primary problem is not the failure of U.S. banks to make much profit. And because every bank pays the same insurance premium, prudent banks wind up paying for the errors of imprudent ones. Structural reform is the only long-term answer, and will be the subject of a major report due from the Treasury Department early next year.

In the meantime, Mr. Seidman's insur-

ance fund is leaking and needs to be fortified. He describes a plan by which banks will fork over about \$45 billion in higher insurance fees. They will pass these higher costs along to the depositors in the form of lower interest rates. The risk is that the higher fees could throw marginally solvent banks into bankruptcy.

This risk is worth taking for the short term. If necessary, the threat could be mitigated by substituting Treasury funds for part of the higher bank fees. The proposal Mr. Seidman lays out would put enough money into the insurance fund to cover anything but a severe recession; and even in that unlikely case, the fund could be made whole with a modest transfer from taxpayers without undue harm to the economy.

Each release of bad news about banks prompts quick analogies to 1929. Yes, there was a widespread collapse of the banking system then, and yes, that collapse led to general economic collapse. But 1990 bears little resemblance to 1929. For one thing, there is now deposit insurance, to give depositors ironclad protection and peace of mind. The banking system will be hit with no contagion of depositor panic and withdrawals. For another, the Federal Reserve System would never repeat the mistake made during the Depression by allowing total bank reserves and the money supply to collapse.

Proposals of the kind Mr. Seidman describes will not make U.S. banks healthy; that will take structural reform. But they can relieve the short-run problem of an insurance fund that is running out of money. His message is calming.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Ease Up on South Africa

The European Community has voted to start lifting the economic sanctions imposed on South Africa. Its view is that the white minority government of Frederik W. de Klerk is proving by irreversible deeds its determination to break with apartheid and to set up a nonracial system, and therefore economic penalties are no longer required to force the pace of change. The United States and the Commonwealth are moving toward a similar decision. It may be only a matter of months before economic criteria replace political ones in foreign economic transactions with South Africa. This is not just good sense and fair play in dealing with the reform leadership in Pretoria. It broadens economic opportunity for South Africa's blacks and expedites the political process. Internationally enforced isolation had a role when apartheid seemed unworkable. Internationally approved commerce, investment and development are the needs now.

The Community acted on sanctions even as the African National Congress, holding its first national conference at home in 31 years, asked it not to. Actually, it was worse. Nelson Mandela and Oliver Tambo had recommended easing sanctions in order not to be left behind as foreigners moved

on, but the delegates rejected this counsel, severely embarrassing Mr. Mandela and company in the process. The conference took a hard line on the conditions that the government must meet before the ANC will enter discussions on a new constitution—although many rank-and-file blacks want these negotiations to begin right away. The conference also endorsed "mass action," a term referring to street demonstrations with a proven potential to turn violent.

It was always an illusion to think that Mr. Mandela and Mr. de Klerk would simply sit down and by their own courage and rapport work South Africa to equality. Still, Mr. de Klerk is showing notably more success in carrying his constituency than Mr. Mandela in bringing along his. The gap contributes to the current pessimistic mood. Black rage, impatience, distrust—these elements in the South African equation stem not just from the history but from the fact that the ruling class has dismantled some part of apartheid but has not yet actually replaced it with a democratic system. The challenge is to harness these elements of popular suspicion to the organization, discipline and vision required to create a new political order.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

A Victory for Haitians

Sunday's election in Haiti was a triple triumph: for Haiti's determined voters, for the winning candidate, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, and for the international effort to guarantee a free, fair vote.

After a bloody fiasco in 1987, and an unconvincing army-run vote in 1988, Haiti has chosen a democratic successor to the Duvalier dictatorship. Father Aristide has won a mandate for radical change. But he has also acquired a duty to respect the constitutional procedures that assured his victory.

Outsiders have always found it easy to write off Haiti. The Western Hemisphere's poorest republic, they said, could not afford the luxury of political choice.

Besides, Haiti lacks any history of democratic government. And they dolefully predicted, the armed thugs of the old regime would surely veto all attempts at serious change. Perhaps there was also an element of racism in the wide refusal to acknowledge that black Haiti could become part of Latin America's democratic trend.

Haitians never succumbed to such reasoning. They braved intimidation from the army and the remnants of the Duvaliers' secret police, the Tontons Macoute, to approve a democratic electoral code, and then defend it in the streets against military encroachments.

Neither failed elections nor military coups extinguished their faith that they were entitled to democracy as anyone else.

Americans can be proud of the role played by their ambassador, Alvin Adams, since his arrival a year ago. By making plain that U.S. economic support depended on progress toward elections, he helped keep the electoral process on track.

Last month Father Aristide's radical rhetoric began to draw not only wide support from the poor but also threats from panicked sections of the elite that threatened to derail the election. Ambassador Adams held firm for democratic principle.

Democracy's cause remains insecure. Father Aristide promises to sweep away social inequality and political violence will be impossible to fulfill at once. The violent men of the old regime will be around to thwart the new government's initiatives long after international election observers depart.

Father Aristide, who plans to resign from the priesthood, will need to be tough. But he will also need to be patient, and to preach patience to his followers. His is a truly historic challenge. He can now become either the father of Haitian democracy, or just one more of many betrayers.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

Toward a Soviet Crackdown?

Though outside reports about the Soviet Union being on the verge of collapse may well be exaggerated, the country and its leader are facing the gravest crisis yet. For the first time since Mr. Gorbachev came to power, the initiative seems to have shifted to the conservatives. Also for the first time, key representatives of the army and the KGB are making major policy statements in public, which are virtual warnings that the executive under Mr. Gorbachev will have to move toward a major crackdown.

—THE TIMES OF INDIA (New Delhi)

minishing. He is a man brought by his own painfully acquired principles to the brink of destroying the country he hoped to revive. That is the measure of his tragedy, and the reason for the West's nervousness.

—THE OBSERVER (London)

Africa Left Out of the Acton

Regionalism will probably see the European Community signing pacts with former Eastern Bloc nations for preferential trading while the United States, Canada and the Pacific nations team up. The same will be for Asian countries, leaving Africa helplessly grounded. As things stand, the dream of an international economic order may as well be forgotten. Africa should learn from GATT talks that it is alone, and act appropriately to help itself.

—THE STANDARD (Nairobi)

Beneath the Battle, Soviet Capitalism Is Taking Root

By Jim Hoagland

MOSCOW — Capitalism creeps into the Soviet Union on tiny quiet feet. While political elephants lock tasks over the legalization of private enterprise, will-be Soviet entrepreneurs scurry softly beneath the battle, creating markets in the falling citadels of communism.

Communism is to the Soviet Union what banks were to Willie Sutton. That is where the money is. The Communist Party has monopolized the assets and much of the talent of this multinational empire for the past seven decades. The embryonic capitalist system taking form here will rise from the debris of the Communist crackup. "Everyone I work with is figuring out whether to be a manager for a foreign company or to carve out a piece of ownership of

It still requires official pull to get into the Otkryabkaya, which is generously staffed with private nurses ready to respond to an emergency call from the aged commissars who normally stay here. But the owner — the Communist Party — will rent a modest single, once the preserve of visiting Cuban comrades, for \$180, while a general-secretary-style suite goes for \$500 a night. Across town near Pushkin Square, another former Central Committee hotel now caters to foreign-currency-paying guests. State-owned dachas in the countryside can be rented on an annual basis by foreign businessmen.

A commercial radio station set up by a French network now broadcasts on transmitters formerly used for jamming Western stations. The one functioning free market in the Soviet Union is in fact the media, thanks to the crusading magazines and newspapers that have become popular and profitable in the era of glasnost.

The magazine Ogoniok and the newspaper The Moscow News have recently thrown off party ownership and registered as independently owned enterprises. They have also become interestingly critical of Mr. Gorbachev as their readers have grown weary of food shortages and confusion about the Soviet leader's aims. Continuing to support Mr. Gorbachev without reservation would undoubtedly have meant massive loss of readers still experimenting with new publications. The newly independent press appears to have chosen the market instead.

Managers converting state enterprises into private, profitable concerns will not work as a model for many of the Soviet Union's outdated, undercapitalized industries. But an injection of the profit motive into others could salvage them and create a nucleus of entrepreneurs around which a new system could be built.

Mr. Gorbachev continues to be fuzzy about legalizing private property and making the profit motive the motor of the Soviet economy.

He puts forward proposals leading in the direction of private ownership, then retreats when orthodox opposition surfaces.

The result is disillusionment and confusion. No one can be sure whether national, state or local authorities own the land, buildings and machinery that eventually will be privatized. The few hardy American businessmen who try to operate in this atmosphere despair at times in their inability to get any definitions, much less clear ones, out of the system.

The Soviet entrepreneurs of tomorrow, however, are taking advantage of the confusion at the top to begin building at the bottom. They read Mr. Gorbachev's hesitations as tactical retreats that wind up moving the Soviet Union closer to a private-property system. Mr. Gorbachev's agenda at this point may boil down to buying time for such bottom-up change to occur.

This is an inherently unstable process, as China's 1989 crackdown on its reformers demonstrated. The contrast a visitor finds here between the ideological rigidity of the orthodox forces and the spreading vision of a quick and sweeping conversion to free enterprise is reminiscent of the heady days of the Tiananmen protests in Beijing. If anything, the contrast is even more pronounced here.

But Mr. Gorbachev has the lesson of the Tiananmen explosion before him. He has shrewdly dismantled most of the political power bases that the orthodox forces once dominated. He may be able to channel the spreading anxiety and frustration to create pressures for a rapid opening to private enterprise. That would enable him to salvage one of the Communist system's most impressive assets for the future: himself.

The Washington Post

Gorbachev's agenda at this point may boil down to buying time for bottom-up change to occur.

something owned now by the state agency when the chancery comes, a middle-level official confidently tells me over lunch in a for-profit cooperative restaurant.

The sense of the real economic change that is occurring, even as Mikhail Gorbachev and his orthodox Communist opponents debate a political formula to permit that change, has touched virtually everything I have done in a week's visit to Moscow. The conference that brought me here was to center on the media after the Cold War, but it quickly became a brainstorming session on the transition from communism to a market economy.

The conference site is another small sign of the change that is taking place. I type this report in the Hotel Otkryabkaya, one of the party's holiest of holies. Modern and comfortable (two words alien to Moscow hotel life), it was once reserved strictly for Central Committee members and fellow high-ranking party dignitaries from abroad.

Coming Soon: Public Trials of the Soviet People's Tormentors

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — The public trials of the murderers of the Soviet people will be held in Moscow. But there will be so many cases that judges and juries will probably also have to sit in Leningrad, Kiev, Perm, Odessa and other Soviet cities.

Almost nobody in the West wants to talk about it, but the trials are inevitable—unless once again darkness closes in on the Soviet Union. Too many Soviet citizens have been murdered by men still in office or collecting retirement checks, too many millions imprisoned, for the crimes to be forgotten by the Soviet people while the criminals go untried.

So unless the Stalinist executioners and their fascist-minded brothers frighten the Gorbachev government into crackdown as the last hope of retaining power, the trials will begin, possibly as soon as 1992.

The demands of the survivors of the gulag will grow too loud to be ignored. They will be joined by the

relatives of the murdered, and of those other millions who disappeared but were never forgotten.

Soviet newspapers sometimes carry stories about mock trials held in preparation. But in the West, the intellectual and political commitment to the Gorbachev regime is so strong that there is almost total silence about the human and social need for punishing those who tormented the Soviet people for so long.

One American public figure has not silenced himself. The December issue of Commentary, a magazine ever more important and rare for intellectual clarity, carries a passionate letter from Zbigniew Brzezinski.

"Hitler's crimes are still being justly punished," he writes. "But in the Soviet Union there are literally thousands of ex-killers and ex-torturers living on official pensions, attending various revolutionary cele-

brations decked out in their medals."

Mr. Brzezinski adds that a former secret police major called Serpenev, the "Eichmann" of the murder of 15,000 Polish officers at Katyn, lives comfortably in Moscow. He says that officers who took part in Stalin's anti-Jewish purges are still around. Plenty of Russians, victims or accomplices, know who they are.

The killers will not go quietly to their deaths. They still hold high places in the government, the Communist Party, the KGB and the dozens of other police and intelligence agencies of the Soviet Union—none of them disbanded in the almost five years of the Gorbachev regime.

These men and those who carried out their orders are among the leaders of the "conservatives" who fight democracy and decentralization. What they want to conserve is their hold on power, and their necks. Their only safe

haven would be another complete Soviet tyranny, under which they could imprison, torture or murder anybody who might testify against them.

The gift that Mikhail Gorbachev can give to his people is to rid himself of these men. But many are his colleagues, some his mentors. The signs from Moscow are that he is afraid or unwilling to make this final break with the Communist Party, in whose name the crimes were committed.

Almost every day brings word of a new Gorbachev move to strengthen the KGB and other forces of "law and order"—which in the Soviet Union sustain neither.

Democratic law, peaceful order—they need police and judges responsible to the people or their elected representatives, not faceless men in the Kremlin, frantic to perpetuate their power. That rule of law under freedom is what is feared most by the rightist allies to whom Mr. Gorbachev clings.

Inside the Soviet Union, democratic groups cry this aloud. Western governments pretend not to hear, preferring the known Gorbachev to the risks of greater change. But at least some of the American journalistic and academic admirers of Mr. Gorbachev are finally seeing that he has become more the problem than the solution.

Now perhaps they will join those of us foreigners who have been following warnings about blind Western aid to the Gorbachev government and cavalier dismissal of Soviet democrats. Welcome.

Maybe Mr. Gorbachev will hear. But the hope lies chiefly in Soviet democrats, the new dissidents. They know that the men Mr. Gorbachev embraces have only one connection to the Soviet future—their place as the accused in the process of judgment.

The trials will give the Soviet people the chance to face the past, write freedom's legal verdict on the Communist era, and so end it.

The New York Times

Why Prop Up a Leader Whose Time Seems to Be Running Out?

By William Taubman

AMHERST, Massachusetts — After years of hesitating, George Bush has now moved to bolster Mikhail Gorbachev by providing him with up to \$1 billion in loans for food and other agricultural goods. Such credits would have made sense some time ago, when perestroika was being introduced and Mr. Gorbachev's popularity was soaring. But now they are likely to provoke the kinds of questions that bombarded me recently in Moscow.

"Why are you Americans propping up the Soviet empire? You supported the democrats against the Communists in Eastern Europe. Why don't you do that here?"

Moscowites I talked with contended that a stable, unitary Soviet Union under Mr. Gorbachev was no longer a real option. Almost no one had a good word for his policies. While none expect him to fall tomorrow, all

assume that his time is running out.

Obviously, this situation presents a dilemma for the United States. Most of Mr. Gorbachev's policies have served American interests, but it is not in the American interest to prop him up when his own country has turned against him and to end up on the wrong side when he passes from the political stage.

Moreover, if the West can smooth the transition to a post-Communist era it can help the Soviets as well as itself. No one inside or outside the country would benefit from Leninism, which would create anarchy and send a tidal wave of refugees to the West.

What then is the proper response to Mr. Gorbachev's requests for aid? Emergency food and medical aid is entirely in order. But as little of it as

possible should be channeled through the central government in Moscow. Most of the aid poured into the quicksand of the central supply system will be lost, stolen or allowed to rot. Moreover, dealing exclusively with the central helps exacerbate tensions between Moscow and the republics and deprives the aid-giver of leverage in shaping the post-Gorbachev future.

The Bush administration should channel aid—and encourage private agencies to follow suit—to four emerging groups and institutions: governments of the republics, local governments, new political parties and emergent entrepreneurs. All four have defects and shortcomings. Yet they, not Mr. Gorbachev, are the future. They desperately need outside support, and it can in-

fluence their development even as it strengthens their hand.

Intensely nationalist republics are hostile not only to Moscow but often to each other and to ethnic minorities within their borders. U.S. assistance to the republics should therefore be earmarked for projects that bring nationalities together and promote respect for human rights.

Reform governments of Moscow, Leningrad and other large cities have promised much, but delivered little, and are being blamed unfairly for food and other shortages beyond their control. Emergency food aid should go to them directly, plus aid for housing and urban infrastructure.

Democratic-minded parties are springing up as rapidly and randomly as mushrooms. (I attended the founding meeting of the Republican Party of Russia, consisting mainly of former Communists, at which a delegate

urged sending "fraternal greetings to our brotherly Republican Party in the United States.") But these parties are prone to demagoguery and strident nationalism. Even more than material support and organizational know-how, they need lessons in coalition-making and conflict resolution from American political parties.

Many of the new entrepreneurs have backgrounds in the black market or the party bureaucracy. But they, along with state enterprises that are declaring their independence from central ministries, need Western investment and managerial expertise. Washington should offer to ensure such investment now, dropping its precondition of a new Soviet law on emigration.

If America helps emerging post-Communist institutions while continuing to deal with Mr. Gorbachev on international issues, it can escape the dilemma. The Soviet leader may not like this approach, but if Washington is tactful and diplomatic he is not likely to reject it.

Mr. Gorbachev still insists that an open society is his goal. If he were to decide to use force, that would bring on the very civil war that he aims to prevent while offering no incentive for outsiders to provide sorely needed goods and services. Moreover, the military forces he used would almost certainly replace him with another leader more to their liking. Therefore, he, too, has a stake in the health of new democratic institutions.

It is not for Americans to decide Mr. Gorbachev's fate. But less bolstering of him personally and more attention to other emerging institutions would serve Soviet interests as well as America's own.

China: The Last Gasps of a Foundering Leadership

By Edward A. Gargan

NEW YORK — Deng Xiaoping got away with it. Tiananmen that is. Last week, the World Bank resumed its lending to China. The last significant remaining U.S. sanction against the Chinese government for the massacre of unarmed protesters June 4, 1989, was quietly lifted.

That is not surprising. Even when it was clear what had happened on Beijing's Tiananmen Square, President George Bush refused to concede that Mr. Deng — "my old friend" — had any hand in the atrocities. Only after the din of public and congressional

Seattle last week, he was confronted with demonstrators protesting the administration's expedient accommodations with Beijing. Mr. Lilley became enraged at the protest and shouted "coward" at the protesters.

Among them was a Tibetan, to whom Mr. Lilley screamed, "You should stand back and serve China." Perhaps it might have occurred to the ambassador that this Tibetan might not so easily accept the notion that China has any right to occupy Tibet, any more right, indeed, than does Iraq to occupy Kuwait.

In China, there has been something less than recognition of "the students' aspirations." Some of the country's best-known intellectuals, journalists and student dissidents are being put on trial. Political propaganda is running full tilt.

The Chinese were admonished in a recent article in the People's Daily to address each other as comrade. No longer were they to use the bourgeois affectations Miss, Mr. and Mrs.

The Chinese see the latest injunction as nothing more than a laughable last gasping of a leadership foundering in its effort to retrieve a vanquished ideological purity.

For those who try to sort out the inner workings of China's polity, the pounding of ideological war drums provides a glimpse into the leadership struggles consuming the doddering men who wield power in China. What it means, many observers believe, is that the segment of the old guard that fuses over cleansing ideological lines has become alarmed at the strength of popular resistance to the post-Tiananmen crackdown.

The propaganda machine has inundated the Chinese with one message: Communism is the only path for China, regardless of what happened in Eastern Europe and what is happening in the Soviet Union.

By now, the Chinese are tired to

such message-mongering. Posters denouncing the regime still appear on lampposts. Samizdat manuscripts slip into hand. State secrets dribble into the Hong Kong press. Crushing this resistance, even party rulers realize, is no easy task. Forcing people to address each other as comrade begins crushing this resistance by dictating the words that come out of their mouths — so the old guard thinks.

Another element in this approach has been the recent effort to fan enthusiasm for something called "Xen Yim Thought." Chen Yun, now 85, was the architect of China's command planning economy in the 1950s. His tedious works are distinguished by their insistence that any aspect of the economy that relies on market mechanisms must be subordinated to state control. Raising the banner of state planning is essential for a leadership intent on maintaining the last remaining significant relic of socialism.

But the publicizing of Mr. Chen's dry texts also signals something else: China's frustration with parts of the empire going their own way, with the possibility of regional disintegration. A large slice of the Chinese southland — Guangdong, Fujian and Jiangsu provinces — has economically outstripped the rest of the country. This region, with the help of foreign investment, particularly from Hong Kong, has relied on private enterprise and free marketing for economic growth.

China's provincial leaders are not enamored of Beijing's efforts to extract more revenue from them, to impose its notion of economic wisdom or to control provincial jurisdiction over their own foreign trade and investment. Partly in response to this, this year shuffled nearly all senior provincial military leaders; it has had less success in rearranging provincial governments.

stubbiness has been the inability of the old men running the country to gather together the Central Committee — the party's broad-based ruling body. It is impossible to know precisely why this body has not met, as it normally should have done last month, but it is thought that provincial leaders simply refuse to acquiesce to Beijing's demands to yield to central control. A vague announcement last month that the Central Committee is to meet before year-end gives no hint of whether Beijing will be able to work its will.

The writer is author of the book "China's Fate," to be published in February. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

The writer, professor of political science at Antares College and co-author of "Moscow Spring," contributed this comment to The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: A Dated Gladstone

LONDON — Mr. Gladstone has recently published a series of criticisms on Homer and on the Bible. The latter, published under the title "The Impregnable Rock of Scripture," is certainly a very pleasant book to read, and will impress Mr. Gladstone's dissenting followers as powerful argument in support of the infallibility of the Bible. In the case of his Homeric criticisms, Mr. Gladstone shows a curious ignorance of the results of modern criticism. Both books belong properly to a period at least thirty years earlier than the present one. They are interesting, but they are not in keeping with modern scholarship. Mr. Gladstone's critical, like his political, opinions, seem to be developed from his inner consciousness.

1915: Calling Up Women

VIENNA — The mobilization of the fair sex is almost an accomplished fact in Austria. A note in the Vienna

papers states that all women are shortly to be called up to help work in the rear of the armies. Meanwhile, the Berlin "Lokal-Anzeiger" proposes that all women between sixteen and twenty-two be called upon for one year's service to do agricultural labor. The newspaper further suggests that the cost of the labor and military service be covered by imposing a new tax on bachelors.

1940: Laval's Mission

VICHY — France's ex-Vice Premier, Pierre Laval, was on a private mission in Paris tonight [Dec. 18] after revealing a desire to act as intermediary in an attempted reconciliation between the United States and Hitler's "new order" in Europe. Laval's hopes were dashed when at his Chateau de la Vierge he was released from custody. Laval remains certain of an eventual Nazi-German victory.

— From the New York edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

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مكتبة الامم

A Ticket to Nowhere?

The Travelogue Factor in Films

By Janet Maslin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When India and Walter Bridge, the "Mr. and Mrs. Bridge" of James Ivory's film and Evan S. Connell's paired novels, make an extended trip to Europe on the eve of World War II, they return home filled with pettiness and pity.

"I suppose they're all dying to emigrate to this country," one of Mrs. Bridge's friends remarks about Europeans, over a cozy little card game in Kansas City. Mrs. Bridge accepts this sentiment wholeheartedly. "Yes, though of course you can't blame them," she observes.

Moments later, letting her guard down further in the company of friends, she admits to having wondered all the way through France whether a particular Kansas City polka was being fixed while she and Bridge were overseas.

Travel is generally a lot more broadening than this, whether in reality or on the screen. Few of us share the Bridges' eagerness to reduce new sights and experiences until they become entirely tame. In a darkened theater anyone can be an adventurer, embracing the exotic without fear.

The black flies that swarm over bus passengers in a trip through North Africa (in Bernardo Bertolucci's film version of Paul Bowles' novel "The Sheltering Sky") are to the armchair traveler simply one more bit of local color.

But when the screen fills up with sweeping scenery, as it does in several of this season's most ambitious releases, a question of balance may arise.

At what point do the travelogue aspects of a film cease to enhance the telling of a story and begin to seem an end in itself? At what point does the terrain usurp and even undermine the film's ostensible story? Is the scenery a backdrop, or has it effectively become a full-fledged character? When travel is used as a form of atmosphere, how far is going too far?

The difference between an exotic setting that enhances a story and one that works against it can be seen in comparing Sydney Pollack's 1985 "Out of Africa" with his new "Havana," a love story set in

Cuba just before Fulgencio Batista's fall from power on Jan. 1, 1959.

The earlier film, with its unforgettable re-creation of Isak Dinesen's coffee plantation and its stirring aerial glimpses of African landscapes, not only evoked its setting beautifully but also used the wildness and freedom of the place to mirror something in the central characters' natures.

Dinesen (Meryl Streep) and Denys Finch Hatton (Robert Redford), who are seen meeting first over an elephant tusk and later re-encounter each other within range of a poised, inquisitive lion, become a natural part of this Kenyan landscape, despite the fact that neither of them is remotely native to this setting.

The city of Havana, in Pollack's new film, is in its own way almost as exotic and perilous.

But in this case, the place is not nearly as closely connected to the characters who inhabit it. Robert Redford, playing a gambler named Jack Weil, is nominally as tough and reckless as the film's wildly romantic backdrop, but in fact Redford does not fit easily into such a role.

The film's vision of Havana, which is vibrantly conveyed, seems to upstage the story's lovers more than it complements them. The sense of place in "Havana" is both the film's best quality and its most damaging one.

Bertolucci, whose "Sheltering Sky" is every bit as visually stunning as his "Last Emperor," treats the new film's North African scenery as a true extension of that movie's drama. Far more haunting and expressive than any mere backdrop, the desert images here become as defiant and individual as Kit and Port Moresby, the travelers who are seen roaming across the landscape.

They are, they insist adamantly, travelers rather than tourists, "belonging no more to one place than to the next," in Bowles's words.

The season's third scenery-filled epic, Kevin Costner's "Dances With Wolves," goes much further in this direction, turning the study of extraneous, touristy data into something like a virtue.

If "Dances With Wolves" ranks (along with "Ghost") as one of 1990's two great box-office mysteries, then at least part of its appeal can be ascribed to pretty vistas, detailed Indian lore and the judicious use of buffalo for a stampede across the plains.



A scene from Bertolucci's "Sheltering Sky": when travel is used for atmosphere, what is going too far?

LONDON THEATER

Into the Willows: The Way We Live Today

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — All along the backwater, through the rushes tall, Kenneth Grahame's "The Wind in the Willows" has been a children's classic since its first publication almost a century ago. Yet theatergoers have only known it in A. A. Milne's somewhat truncated but hugely successful "Toad of Toad Hall," which proved an annual Christmas treat for children growing up in the years around and after World War II.

But now it comes to the open Olivier stage of the National Theatre in an new and much expanded version by Alan Bennett, which forsakes the Milne variant and goes back to the original text to find a deeper parable for the way we live now.

Grahame's tale was of four riverside creatures: Badger, an avuncular if rather curmudgeonly old soul, Rat, a bristling military figure, Mole, an ever-eager pupil, and Toad, whose overweening vanity has to be curtailed by a prison sentence and the near destruction of his beloved Toad Hall by an invading army of weasels.

Onto that simple structure, three or four generations of moralists and philosophers have imposed their own interpretations, for the central explanation of the book's enduring success has not been that children instinctively love or choose it but that parents are never happier than when reading it aloud to their offspring.

One school of thought has been that it is an unattractive plea for the survival of the land-owning upper classes. Another is that it is a plea for the survival of the Thames countryside in the face of urban and mechanical encroachment, while yet a third reckons that it is a dangerously fascist tract full of conservative and anti-intellectual xenophobia.

It is greatly to the credit of both Bennett and his director Nicholas Hytner (of "Miss Saigon" and "Ghetto") that they



The Redgraves: Lynn as Masha, Vanessa as Olga and Jenna as Irena in "Three Sisters."

have never allowed themselves to forget the sheer delight of the original nor the thousands of young children who will be flocking to it, with or without their parents.

Hytner's production is the visual treat of the season. On a set by Mark Thompson that rises and revolves to give us all the scenes of riverbank life, Griff Rhys Jones as the car-obsessed Toad, Terence Ruggie as his ingenuitous Communist horse and Michael Bryant as the ever-forgiving schoolboy Mole and Richard Briers as militant Rat.

Around them gather a company of 25 to chase and sing

and fight their way through one of the great family treats of the "Peter Pan" era. Bennett's own perception of this England is everywhere in the "Willows," but so too is a deep love and knowledge of the book and a readiness to turn it into stage pictures of considerable charm.

This is an infinitely English entertainment, rooted in a period of confidence and yet willing to examine all the prepossessions of Grahame's writing in the light of what has happened to his charmed world. When we leave the restored Toad Hall, it is to become a center for arts festivals.

After the Cuckoos and the Oliviers, yet another family gathering across the footlights: To the Queen's Theatre come three female Redgraves (Vanessa and Lynn and their niece Jenna) and again the chosen vehicle is "Three Sisters," directed by the great Georgian from Tbilisi, Robert Sturua, who for much of the evening takes the view that what we have here is a knockabout farce of relative values.

Here is Lynn Redgrave in a welcome return to the London stage after 20 years in the United States, Vanessa as the frenzied older sister and Jenna as their sibling in an oddly manic and uneasy staging that seems determined to grab the audience's attention in any way possible, as if the energy of the action could make up for a certain lack of purpose or coherence in the overall vision of the play.

When the Cuckoos revived the same text earlier this year, an Irish melancholy descended on the evening. By contrast, the Redgraves tackle it rather like the Oliviers in "Time and the Conways" at the Old Vic, forever trying on a new emotion as though it were just another funny hat or shawl. The result is an evening of firecracker encounters and theatricality, but one that does not add greatly to our appreciation or knowledge of the play.

Sturua goes for the huge emotions, and a strong English cast does its best to respond to his broad sweeps of stagecraft.

Ghost of '73 Staging: 'Figaro' at the Bastille

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Just about the most interesting thing about the revival of "Le Nozze di Figaro," on at the Opéra Bastille until Jan. 18, is that it may be a last chance to see the remnants of a historic production of this Mozart masterpiece.

Originally the work of eminent Italian director Giorgio Strehler and the designer Ezio Frigerio, it was unveiled in 1973 in the theater of the Versailles palace to inaugurate Rolf Liebermann's first season as director of the Paris Opéra, and

was frequently revived at the Palais Garnier in subsequent seasons.

Theatrical stagings are notoriously fragile. Sets can be kept in a warehouse, but the mechanism of a staging is subverted as soon as the director leaves town. And today it is probably cheaper to send used sets to the junkyard, making way for a "new" production, than to store them.

The day is over when the Met could keep a "production" of "La Gioconda" around so long that the Palazzo Ducale in Act 1 seemed older than the original in Venice, or the Paris Opéra could make its original sets for "Otello" last from 1894 to 1966.

The beauties of this 1973 "Figaro" were in the elegance, the seeming spontaneity, the unadorned of revolutionary spirit in Strehler's staging, and the changing light of Frigerio's sets, suggesting the passage of changing sunlight through the windows of the Almaviva chateau in this single mad day.

At their own insistence, the names of Strehler and Frigerio are not to be found in the current program, which says instead that the "production de l'Opéra de Paris (Palais Garnier 1973)" has been "régérée" by one Marina Bianchi. One can hardly expect all the felicities of the original, but Frigerio's sets have been effectively adapted to the Bastille stage, and the staging has been "remembered" well

enough to produce something like a decent repertory performance.

The singing represented generally good performances by artists of differing provenance, but the kind of cohesiveness that the right conductor might have imposed was hopelessly beyond the reach of Gabriele Ferro, whose wild gesticulations had little to do with what was seen and heard.

Lucia Popp's Countess was the musical pivot, although she did not find her eloquence and fluent tone until "Dove sono." Joan Rodgers's Susanna was attractive but merely perky until she dropped subtextual arias to deliver a most sensuous last-act aria. The Russian baritone Sergei Leiferkus and Ferruccio Fur-

lanetto played off each other, vocally and physically, as Almaviva and Figaro. The public's favorite, however, was the bright-voiced, ebullient Cherubino of Cecilia Bartoli, who has been making her name in Italy in the Rossini mezzo coloratura repertory.

Not only the sets date from 1973, thought it may be ungalant to say so. The Marcelina (Jane Berbié) and the Don Basilio (Michel Sénéchal) were also on hand when this production was new, although in the interim both have lost the rarely performed fourth-act arias they got to sing then. They remain expert singing character actors, as is François Loup, the droll, understated Bartolo.

Berlioz From Glasgow

Regional Opera Shows Quality In 'Les Troyens'

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON — An opera-going visitor to Britain will normally think in terms of the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, and, maybe, the English National Opera, giving opera in English at the Coliseum.

Many English might well see the British opera scene similarly, but it is a shortsighted view, overlooking the excellent and enterprising regional houses: Opera North in Leeds, Welsh National Opera in Cardiff and Scottish Opera in Glasgow, each of them touring regularly in their regions.

Just how shortsighted was demonstrated dramatically by Scotland. Opera's first visit to Covent Garden with two performances of Berlioz's "Les Troyens" (complete) and one of a new opera, "The Vanishing Bridge," by the Scottish composer Judith Weir.

What brought home the importance and quality of opera in the regions was that "Les Troyens," not heard at Covent Garden since 1972, was a collaborative undertaking by all three regional companies.

It was initiated by Opera North with the two acts of "La Prise de Troie" in 1986. Welsh National Opera then added the three Carthage acts a year later. Then Scottish Opera completed the enterprise this past year with the complete "Les Troyens" in French with surtitles, a new cast and Scottish Opera's music director, John Manca, as conductor. Tim Albery has been the producer throughout.

No question about it, this has been the event of the opera season thus far, the quality of the performances fully matching the standards of the host house and doing justice to Berlioz's sadly neglected masterpiece, most shamefully so in the composer's native France. He himself heard only the Carthage acts in a bowdlerized production.

There were memorable performances of the two dominating female roles by Katherine Ciesinski as Cassandra in Troy and Kathryn Harries as Dido in Carthage, and an even more memorable account of Berlioz's glorious score by Maurizio Benini and the Scottish Opera Orchestra. There were well earned ovations, too, for the supporting cast and chorus.

If there must be quibbles, then for Albery's productions. Keeping in mind that the boxlike sets were determined by the requirement of touring to smaller stages, they worked against an ideal sense of spaciousness.

Less pardonable was Albery's decision to give prehistoric Carthage a vaguely 20th century rural setting. Aeneas strutting around Carthage in an ankle-length coat? Seppo Ruohonen sang well, but as a romantic warrior chief, the future founder of Italy, he could not emerge from that disastrous garment. Nor was it easy to accept the fugitive Trojans arming their Carthaginian hosts with rifles!

Judith Weir's opera ingeniously links three Scottish folk tales in three one-act episodes, each running about half an hour. It has been hailed as a masterpiece by the local critics, noting correctly how skillfully the composer has absorbed the idioms of Stravinsky, Janáček, Britten and Shostakovich.

I found the tales more charming to read than to hear in this inflated and overproduced setting, recalling wistfully how much more delightfully and tunefully similar matter was treated by Lerner and Loewe in "Brigadoon" (1947), and longing for just a whiff of "The Heather on the Hill."

Henry Pleasants is a London-based author and critic who specializes in music and opera.

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ACROSS

1 Unit of capacitance
23 "So Easy," Ronstadt song
24 Malayan gibbon
25 Goes into a rage
10 Lip
14 Small egg
15 Scottish philosopher
16 "A Death in the Family" author
17 Commenced
18 Sandarac tree
19 Lose pep
20 Protests noisily
21 "So Easy," Ronstadt song
24 Malayan gibbon
25 Goes into a rage
33 Crazylegs
34 Sprint
35 Skill
37 Decree
38 Watchful
40 Jacob's twin
41 — chi (self-defense system)
42 — Brothers of songdom
43 Blamish
44 Has cabin fever
48 Former French coin
49 Old musical note
50 Paces nervously
57 Poem by Tennyson
58 Make well
59 Rustic roads
61 It may be Dutch
62 Chalet feature
63 Mink's kin
64 "Coming of Age in Samoa" author
65 Scott, the slave
66 Whatever person, old style
DOWN
1 Watch pocket
2 Assent
3 Anatomical wrinkle
4 Jai —
5 Thickness
6 Dance step
7 "The Accidental Tourist" star
8 Oriental nurse
9 Negligent
10 Spiritual goal in Zen Buddhism
11 Exchange premium
12 Lord's lackey
13 Meet a bet
21 Numerical suffix
22 Chest murmur
25 Weight
26 Kind of vein
27 Chisholm or Santa Fe
28 Tippler
29 Arete
30 Labyrinth locale
31 Of the nose
32 Last Supper utensil
36 Wine casks
38 Waylaid
39 Bandleader
40 Greek vowel
42 Bad way to run?
43 Purple martin
45 What no man is?
46 Well — (rich)
47 Peri
48 Used a loom
49 Tract
50 Sand
53 Own
54 Vow
55 Double preposition
56 Nickleby portrait
57 Actor DeLuxe
58 Angel's favorite letters

Solution to Previous Puzzle

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Continental Holders to Meet

HANNOVER, Germany — Continental AG said Tuesday that it would call an extraordinary shareholders' meeting for early March to discuss possible ways to modify Pirelli SpA's merger offer for the tire maker.

A Continental spokesman also disclosed that the company's management board chairman, Horst Urban, had met with Pirelli over the weekend.

Separately, Continental said it expected 1990 group net profit to fall by more than half, to about 100 million Deutsche marks (\$67.2 million) from 228 million DM in 1989. The spokesman said Continental would cut its 1990 dividend payout from the 8 DM it paid for 1989.

Continental is facing what it describes as a "hostile takeover bid" from Pirelli, which holds 5 percent of Continental's capital and claims it has the backing of a majority of shareholders. But so far, the Italian tire maker has refused to name the other shareholders.

Alberto Vicari, a Wiesbaden businessman backed by a small group of Continental shareholders who together control about 5 percent of Continental, last week called for an extraordinary shareholders' meeting. The group, which demanded an immediate meeting, wants shareholders to decide whether the firm should stay independent or find a suitable partner.

Mr. Vicari said that if a majority of shareholders want Continental to remain independent, company statutes should be changed so a 75 percent majority would be needed to abolish limits on voting rights, to recall supervisory board members and to decide on the sale of substantial parts of the company.

If most shareholders want Continental to open up to possible takeovers, then voting rights limits should be scrapped and the management board should prepare for a merger with Pirelli, Mr. Vicari proposed.

The Continental spokesman said Mr. Urban thought the extraordinary

meeting could be positive for Continental. It would give Pirelli a deadline "to show its true intentions," the spokesman said, quoting Mr. Urban.

Pirelli has repeatedly said its intentions in proposing a merger of its tire business with Continental are friendly.

Five issues will be on the agenda of the meeting, the spokesman said. The spokesman said the fifth agenda item called for a vote on Mr. Vicari's suggestion that Pirelli bring its tire business into Continental in exchange for new shares, rather than asking Continental to borrow funds to buy the business.

Such a vote would require a 75 percent majority of the shares represented at the meeting, under Continental's current statutes.

The two firms' investment advisors presented their first valuations of Pirelli and Continental, the spokesman said, adding that these did not confirm Pirelli's 2 billion DM valuation of its tire activities.

Britain Clears Merger Of Sky TV and BSB

LONDON — Britain cleared the way Tuesday for a merger between Sky Television and British Satellite Broadcasting, and consequently accepted that the new company, British Sky Broadcasting, would have a near monopoly on the broadcasting of television by satellite.

The trade secretary, Peter Lilley, said he would not refer the deal announced last month to the Monopolies & Mergers Commission.

But the Conservative government's decision sparked criticism from opposition parties. "It is detrimental to the public interest that Sky should be allowed to establish a satellite television monopoly without penalty," said Robin Corbett, a Labor Party member who serves as his party's spokesman on broadcasting matters.

Sky Television, which had four channels, and BSB, which had five, agreed to the merger to stem mounting losses after several months of attempting to compete against each other. Both groups had already invested more than £1.25 billion (\$2.4 billion).

The renamed, five-channel British Sky Broadcasting is 50 percent owned by Rupert Murdoch's News International and 50 percent by BSB's existing shareholders, the publishers Pearson PLC and Reed International PLC, the entertainment company Granada Group PLC, and the French conglomerate Chateau SA.

Sky and BSB can be received by 2.4 million homes in Britain and Ireland. Most subscribers receive their signals through agreements with local cable television companies. (AP, AFP)

For Brokers In France, New Rules

PARIS — French stock-exchange regulators plan to tighten capital ratios for stockbrokers, Bruno de Maulde, the new head of the Conseil des Valeurs de Bourse, said Tuesday.

Mr. de Maulde declined at a news conference to detail the new ratio requirements. He said would be made public shortly.

Under the new rules, which are expected to go into effect in the second quarter of 1991, risks undertaken by stockbrokers trading for clients' accounts will be subject to the same capital ratios as risks undertaken by brokers trading for their own account.

A statement issued by the Conseil des Valeurs de Bourse, or CVB, said that the regulatory body also planned to require brokers to report their results every three months instead of every six months as is now required, and to consolidate risks taken by broker subsidiaries with those of the parent for the purposes of capital ratios.

The regulatory changes are in part a response to the bankruptcy in July of the Paris brokerage Tuffier-Ravet-Py. In November, a magistrate brought charges of insider trading and misappropriation of funds against Thierry Tuffier, the head of the brokerage's parent, Tuffier & Associés.

"A handful" of brokers may have trouble coping with a tightening of ratios, Mr. de Maulde said. But he added: "Many of these brokers are in the process of increasing their capital. These measures will accelerate this process."

Investor's Europe				
Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40		
2000	2500	2000		
1800	2250	1800		
1600	2000	1600		
1400	1750	1400		
1200	1500	1200		
1990	1990	1990		
Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	95.80	95.70	+0.10
Brussels	Stock Index	4983.45	5038.08	-1.08
Frankfurt	DAX	1477.41	1475.87	+0.10
Frankfurt	FAZ	637.53	641.50	-0.62
Helsinki	UNITAS	395.00	395.60	-0.15
London	Financial Times 30	1694.20	1690.20	+0.24
London	FTSE 100	2161.80	2157.90	+0.18
Madrid	General Index	234.52	233.99	+0.23
Milan	MB	778.00	774.70	+0.43
Paris	CAC 40	1591.65	1606.23	-0.91
Stockholm	Affarsvarlden	811.89	818.49	-0.81
Vienna	Stock Index	518.52	523.84	-1.02
Zurich	SBS	527.60	527.00	+0.11

Sales Off 50%, Christie's Plans 10% Staff Cut

LONDON — Christie's International PLC said Tuesday that it would lay off about a tenth of its work force following a 50 percent drop in its autumn season sales.

The London-based auction house said it would lay off 146 employees worldwide, from clerks to art experts, over the next few weeks. Christie's work force currently totals about 1,450.

Also, salaries of senior staff members are to be frozen, a company statement said.

Sales from August to December dropped to £334 million (\$645 million), from £675 million in the same period a year ago, Christie's said.

Christie's chairman, Lord Carrington, said that the auction house had "decided to take prompt action to reduce our cost base significantly enough to weather the current climate, but in a way which will not erode our ability to take full advantage of the next upturn in the market."

Amid weakness in the art market, Christie's New York-based rival, Sotheby's Holdings Inc., said recently it would reorganize operations in Europe and Asia to cut costs.

Italy Seen Missing Spending Target

ROME — Italy, facing slower growth and higher inflation and interest rates next year, is likely to miss its target for cutting the budget deficit, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said Tuesday.

The OECD's half-yearly report said Italy's 1991 budget plan would cut the spending gap by less than hoped as higher interest rates raise the cost of financing government debt.

"Inflation and hence interest rates may be higher than expected by the authorities," the Paris-based group of 24 industrial nations said.

"While given the habitual difficulties in controlling public spending, planned fiscal measures may not be fully implemented," the OECD said in a report giving forecasts for Italy's economic performance over the next two years.

The OECD saw consumer price rises peaking at around an annual 7.25 percent in the first half of 1991, before slowing under tough monetary policies and tighter fiscal restraint to 5.25 percent growth at the end of 1992.

Italy's annual inflation rate, boosted by the sharp rise in oil prices, was 6.5 percent in November. Rome predicts it will fall to an average of 5 percent in 1991.

Short-term interest rates, which largely set the cost of government borrowing, are also expected to peak early next year.

The OECD said that Italy, which

depends on imported oil for around 50 percent of its energy needs, is particularly vulnerable to oil price shocks. Failure to make progress in tackling the deficit could erode business confidence.

Assuming world oil prices do not exceed \$27 a barrel on average over the two years, the OECD said it expected Italy's economic growth rate to slow to 2.5 percent next year.

Growth should accelerate in 1992 with output rising between 2.5 and 3 percent as investment and company profits rise, the OECD said.

Unemployment is seen rising to 11.5 percent by the end of 1992 from 11.1 percent in 1990.

The 1991 budget, which still has to be approved by the upper house of Parliament, contains a 48 trillion lire (\$43 billion) package of measures aimed at narrowing deficit spending next year to 9.3 percent of total economic output, compared with 10.8 percent this year.

But the OECD said it still expected a shortfall of some 9.5 percent next year, more than double the percentage of any other major industrial economy.

Republic New York Sells Unit to Fiat Group

MILAN — A unit of Fiat SpA has bought the Luxembourg operation of Republic New York Corp., the bank controlled by the financier Edmond J. Safra, the Italian company said Tuesday.

The holding company Gemina SpA did not say how much it had paid for Republic New York Capital Markets SA, which is to be renamed Gemina Europe Capital Markets SA. The Luxembourg firm is active in the primary and secondary bond markets, particularly in Ecu and lira-denominated issues.

Brazil Agrees to Pay Part Of Interest Owed to Banks

NEW YORK — The Brazilian government said Monday that it would end, at least temporarily, its moratorium on paying interest on the \$60 billion of loans from its commercial bank lenders. But the announcement is not making the bankers happy.

Ending an unofficial moratorium that began in July 1989, Brazil will pay about \$500 million of interest due during the first quarter of next year.

The payment would equal about 30 percent of the total interest due in the first quarter. At the same time, the government said it had no plans to make any payments now on its unpaid back interest, which will total about \$8.3 billion by the end of the year.

The decision was announced in Brasilia by Economy Minister Zelia Cardoso de Mello as Brazil's chief debt negotiator, Jorio Dauster, was informing bankers of the decision in New York.

A banker involved in the negotiations said that the bankers were not happy about Brazil's refusal to deal with the arrears.

DEBT: Bank Calls for Loan Relief

(Continued from first finance page)


ing requirements, rescheduling with an eight-year grace period is equivalent to a debt write-off in the first eight years of the new terms, except for the interest payments, which themselves are often rescheduled.

Acknowledging that granting relief is complicated by the potential budgetary impact in creditor countries, the report added that "as was the case with private debt relief, changes in accounting rules may be necessary."

As always, the World Bank insisted that any such relief can only be applied to countries that have adopted strong adjustment programs. For the many debtor na-

tions that have not yet adopted reforms aimed at containing inflation and stimulating growth, the report said that "debt and debt-service reduction would be only a palliative and bring no long-lasting improvement."

But once such reform programs are in place, the report said, "there may be an argument for official debt relief on the grounds that high levels of official debt and debt service can cause uncertainty that may inhibit domestic and foreign investment and can reduce the incentives to adopt strong adjustment policies, because external creditors will appear to receive much of the benefit while domestic citizens pay most of the cost."



Friday, December 14, 1990

ROLAND DARNEAU, CHAIRMAN OF MOULINEX, AUTHORISED TO BUY KRUPS

Jean Mantelet informed the Board of Directors of Moulinex S.A., which met on Friday, December 14, 1990, of his decision to resign as Chairman of Moulinex.

The Board of Directors immediately elected Mr. Roland Darneau as the new Chairman.

In gratitude of his gesture in favour of the company he created, the Board named Jean Mantelet as Founder/Honorary Chairman of Moulinex.

During this meeting, at the recommendation of Roland Darneau, Gilbert Torelli was appointed Managing Director of the Moulinex Group.

Jean Giralt and Hans Witzmann were appointed Joint Deputy Managing Directors.

The Board of Directors of Moulinex S.A. approved the project of the acquisition of Krups.

The terms of this acquisition, which is expected to take place in the near future, will be announced after the signature of the parties concerned.

After the meeting, Roland Darneau declared:

These past few weeks have been very disrupted by outside actions which could have been very detrimental to Moulinex: offering our clients, shareholders and all our partners.

Although everything has now been clarified, this situation confirmed the confidence of everybody in the Moulinex brand, the solidity of its management as well as the capability of all the employees to refuse any destabilisation in this period of heavy activity.

This reinforces my desire to maintain and further develop the strategy which we launched in 1987.

AIRLINE: BA Faces a U.S. Challenge in Battle Over Atlantic Routes

(Continued from first finance page)

Am and TWA. Under British law, these rights are not transferable.

The U.S. and British governments are renegotiating the treaty. The Bush administration, which is concerned about Pan Am's dire financial condition, wants Britain to allow the Heathrow rights to be transferred. A decision is expected by mid-January.

If the British government makes the Heathrow rights transferable, Sir Colin wants Britain to demand concessions from Washington.

First, he wants the 25 percent limit on foreign ownership of U.S. carriers to be raised significantly if not altogether eliminated.

In addition, Sir Colin is seeking changes in federal rules and industry practices that he contends discriminate against foreign carriers in computerized reservation systems that handle most passenger bookings in the United States.

Clearly, BA has not lost its desire to buy a sizable stake in a big U.S. carrier.

Last year, BA joined up with United's management in an at-

tempted buyout of the American carrier. BA was prepared to invest \$750 million in return for 15 percent of United.

But the deal fell through when United's management could not get financing. United's stock price then plunged far below the offer price. And with United preoccupied until last October with a series of unsuccessful takeover bids from its unions, BA deferred its ambitions.

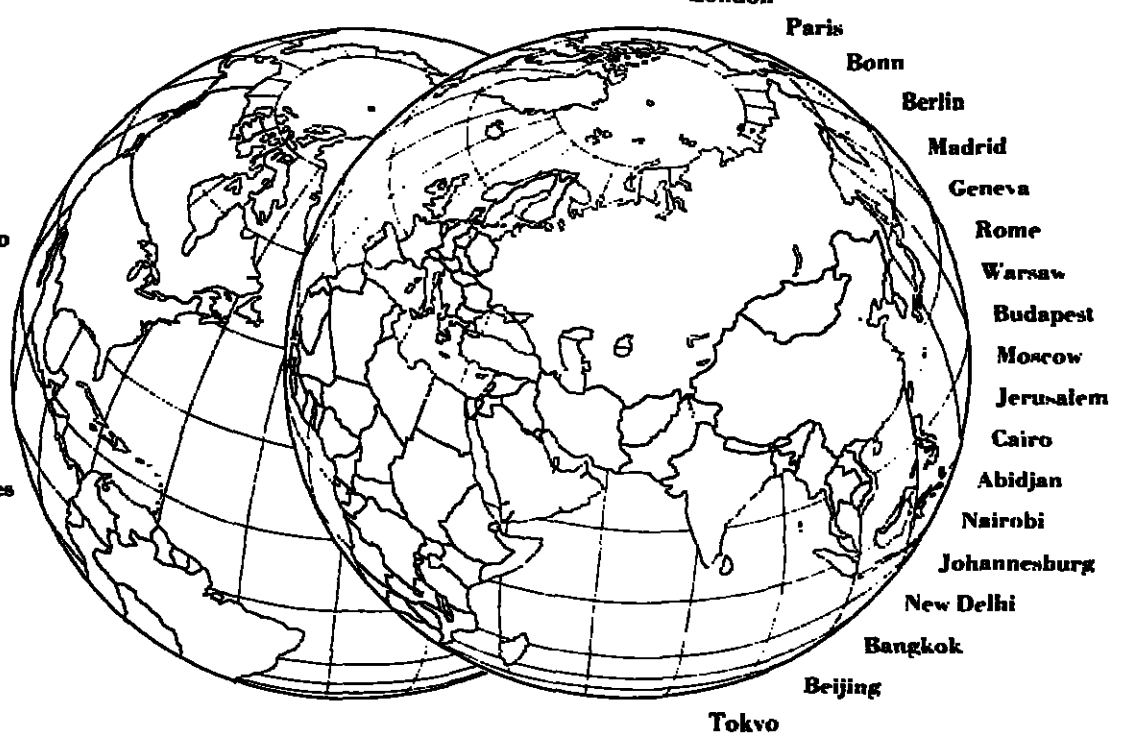
But BA still has the money it raised for the original deal. It is one of the world's strongest air-

lines financially and could probably come up with \$1 billion to \$1.5 billion to buy a stake in a United States carrier.

"While I don't want to create any impression that we are about to do a deal," Sir Colin said, "one would like to have the opportunity of getting a really meaningful stake in a U.S. carrier."

BA already has a small tie with USAir: Passengers on its Britain-US flights can acquire USAir frequent-flyer points. BA is in United's and American's frequent-flyer programs, too.

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NYSE

Tuesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield
115.00	114.00	IBM	3.00	2.61	115.00	114.00	IBM	3.00	2.61
114.00	113.00	IBM	3.00	2.61	114.00	113.00	IBM	3.00	2.61
113.00	112.00	IBM	3.00	2.61	113.00	112.00	IBM	3.00	2.61
112.00	111.00	IBM	3.00	2.61	112.00	111.00	IBM	3.00	2.61
111.00	110.00	IBM	3.00	2.61	111.00	110.00	IBM	3.00	2.61
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109.00	108.00	IBM	3.00	2.61	109.00	108.00	IBM	3.00	2.61
108.00	107.00	IBM	3.00	2.61	108.00	107.00	IBM	3.00	2.61
107.00	106.00	IBM	3.00	2.61	107.00	106.00	IBM	3.00	2.61
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13.00	12.00	IBM	3.00	2.61	13.00	12.00	IBM	3.00	2.61
12.00	11.00	IBM	3.00	2.61	12.00	11.00	IBM	3.00	2.61
11.00	10.00	IBM	3.00	2.61	11.00	10.00	IBM	3.00	2.61
10.00	9.00	IBM	3.00	2.61	10.00	9.00	IBM	3.00	2.61
9.00	8.00	IBM	3.00	2.61	9.00	8.00	IBM	3.00	2.61
8.00	7.00	IBM	3.00	2.61	8.00	7.00	IBM	3.00	2.61
7.00	6.00	IBM	3.00	2.61	7.00	6.00	IBM	3.00	2.61
6.00	5.00	IBM	3.00	2.61	6.00	5.00	IBM	3.00	2.61
5.00	4.00	IBM	3.00	2.61	5.00	4.00	IBM	3.00	2.61
4.00	3.00	IBM	3.00	2.61	4.00	3.00	IBM	3.00	2.61
3.00	2.00	IBM	3.00	2.61	3.00	2.00	IBM	3.00	2.61
2.00	1.00	IBM	3.00	2.61	2.00	1.00	IBM	3.00	2.61
1.00	0.00	IBM	3.00	2.61	1.00	0.00	IBM	3.00	2.61
0.00	0.00	IBM	3.00	2.61	0.00	0.00	IBM	3.00	2.61

SPORTS

The 49ers: Home Free In Playoffs

By Michael Martinez
New York Times Service

ANAHEIM, California — If the game lacked intrigue, it did not lack meaning for the San Francisco 49ers.

They gained a measure of revenge against the Los Angeles Rams and secured the home-field advantage throughout the National Football Conference playoffs with a 26-10 victory Monday night.

That left the 49ers with a 13-1 record, best in the National Football League, and guaranteed them the right to play all their NFC post-season games in Candlestick Park.

Not that they do poorly elsewhere. In beating the Rams, the 49ers extended their road winning streak to 17 in a row since 1988.

They had little trouble with the Rams, who accounted for the 49ers' only defeat this season. But it took a 74-yard touchdown run by rookie Dexter Carter early in the fourth quarter to put the game away.

It was the longest touchdown run in the NFL this season and gave Carter a shimmering night: 124 yards in 12 carries. Quarterback Joe Montana passed for 219 yards.

If the Rams had hopes of rallying, they disappeared when quarterback Jim Everett threw two straight interceptions after Carter scored.

The Rams had won, 20-17, three weeks ago and exposed weaknesses in the 49ers' wobbly running game.

But there was a revitalization of sorts for the 49ers in their last victory. They rushed for more than



For San Francisco receiver Jerry Rice, a jolting 60-yard touchdown reception.

200 yards in a 20-17 overtime triumph at Cincinnati, and Roger Craig — who some said was approaching the end of a productive career — had 97 of them.

So was it a new 49er team that met the Rams Monday night? Perhaps. If nothing else, their play in the opening half, which resulted in a 16-7 lead, made the first contest seem like a distant blur.

For one thing, the Rams were unable to make use of a turnover that might have given them a quick

Why Are Nice Guys Like These Playing Vegas Ruffians?

By William C. Rhoden
New York Times Service

PRINCETON, New Jersey — Shortly after completing a brisk two-hour practice at Jadwin Gymnasium, the Princeton University basketball team left for Las Vegas to play a game matching much more than two college teams in the top 25.

The game Wednesday night could be as much morality play as athletic contest.

On one side will be Princeton, the defending Ivy League champion with its lofty academic standards, its non-athletic-scholarship players, who go on to graduate schools rather than the National Basketball Association, and a coach who has spent 24 years in the same place.

On the other side is the top-ranked University of Nevada in Las Vegas, with its national championship team, its coach fresh from battles with the National College Athletic Association and facing more, and at least two players who could start for most teams in the NBA.

"This is one of those things that I think you should characterize as unusual," said Pete Carril, 60, who began coaching at Princeton in 1967. "And no really deep things can be drawn from it because it is one game."

"For ourselves, we had to find out if we could play a good team — that's for us and only us, not for the whole world."

"We could get killed, we could get killed easily,

but that's not going to knock me out of the box. It depends on how we get killed."

Princeton is not unfamiliar with big-time opponents. A perennial Ivy power, Carril's disciplined ball-control team have gone to the NCAA tournament and thrown scores into high-powered programs. Last March, the Tigers nearly beat Arkansas, which reached the semifinals, and the year before they took top-ranked Georgetown to the final seconds.

Before the tournament, however, Princeton usually is content to play teams more its own size. So far this season, the Tigers are 7-0, with victories over the likes of Lafayette and Lehigh but including a victory over Rutgers.

"We got stuck for a game, that's all," said Carril, explaining why Princeton is facing UNLV. "We were supposed to play St. Joseph's but we didn't send the contract in time. I had to call around, and teams were either booked or didn't want to play us."

Carril said he had called Arizona, another top 10 team, before calling UNLV and reaching an agreement with its coach, Jerry Tarkanian. Princeton is guaranteed more than \$15,000 for the game, but Carril insisted that money was not the motivation.

"I figured it would be a nice way to get on TV, so at least our fans could see us play," Carril said. "We were originally scheduled to play a Division III team at home. We'd have had a nice crowd; we'd probably win and go home for Christmas in a happy frame of mind. That was the original plan."

A good showing by Princeton in Las Vegas could also help the Ivy League keep its automatic bid to the NCAA tournament. The league is one of several that could soon lose automatic entry because of the relative weakness of their schedules.

The Princeton-UNLV game comes at a time when college athletics is in the midst of a debate over reform, and the two schools find themselves, philosophically at least, on opposite sides.

One is an Ivy League institution with nearly two centuries of tradition emphasizing scholarship. The other is a state school founded in the late 1950s that became nationally known in the mid-1970s because of its basketball team. The team was largely built on players from the inner city, who were often hoping to salvage careers nearly ended by academic or personal problems at previous schools.

UNLV, which recently won an appeal to the NCAA to delay a probation for a year to allow it to defend its championship, is under investigation for its recruitment of Lloyd Daniels, a talented but troubled player from New York City who never graduated from high school and needed remedial academic instruction in virtually every subject.

The Rebels have reached the NCAA semifinals twice and won the championship last season by crushing Duke by the widest margin of victory in a national championship game. Princeton gained its first and only semifinal in 1965 behind Bill Bradley, now a U.S. senator from New Jersey.

"I don't see it that way," Carril said about the

contrast. "They have a university that performs a different function from ours. Ours has been around since the founding of the colonies, so with that goes a lot of the history that Las Vegas doesn't have. But then, that's the West and it's newer."

Carril, who many consider to be one of the best at getting the most from his players, said he feels that Tarkanian's coaching genius has been overlooked.

This poor guy has had so many problems with the NCAA that nobody realizes that he may be one of the greatest coaches of all time," Carril said.

Princeton played against UNLV in 1984 in the NCAA tournament and lost, 68-56.

"When you're playing these big time teams, they generally take you for granted and you count on that," Carril said. "But you can't count on that with them."

"Tarkanian plays different types of games during the course of the year. He has a way of playing for each team he plays, which is like a pitcher who gets different batters out different ways."

All this aside, there is a game to play and for all Carril's easy-going manner, he is an intense, driven man who would like nothing better than to scare the daylight out of the Rebels.

The Tigers are ranked in The Associated Press's top 25 — at No. 25 — for the first time since the 1975-76 season. They are allowing only 44.7 points a game and, as usual, are at or near the top in all NCAA defensive statistics. UNLV, 3-0, is averaging 111.7 points a game.

NFL's Bionic Man

Bernie Kosar
Cleveland
Chip fracture and sprained ligament, right thumb

Steve DeBerg
Kansas City
Broken little finger, left hand

Jim Kelly
Buffalo
Torn ligaments, left knee

Anthony Dileo
Green Bay
Sprained left arch

Phil Simms
New York Giants
Sprained right foot

NFL Quarterbacks: The Lost Weekend

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Jim Kelly of Buffalo, one of six National Football League quarterbacks hurt in a weekend remarkable for injuries, will practice in three weeks and play in four," the Bills announced Tuesday in Orchard Park, New York.

"This is absolutely the best news we could have had," said Bill Polian, the team's general manager.

Polian said a magnetic resonance imaging scan of Kelly's left knee confirmed that the league's top-rated player had gotten a partial tear in the medial collateral ligament and a small partial tear in the cartilage in back of the knee in the second quarter of Saturday's 17-13 victory over the New York Giants.

If Kelly is able to play in four weeks, his first game would be on the weekend of Jan. 12-13. That would be the Bills' first playoff game if they beat the Miami Dolphins this Sunday to win the American Football Conference's Eastern Division championship. If the Bills lose to Miami, they could face a wildcard playoff game a week earlier with backup Frank Reich.

The six quarterbacks who were hurt were among the best in the National Football League. Their injuries ranged from a separated right shoulder for Chicago's Jim Harbaugh to a chip fracture and swollen joint in the right thumb of Cleveland's Bernie Kosar.

Also injured were Phil Simms of the New York Giants, who severely strained his right foot; Kansas City's Steve DeBerg, whose little finger on his left hand was broken; and Green Bay's Anthony Dileo, who sprained the arch of his left foot.

Harbaugh is lost for the season. Dileo and Kosar may not be able to play this week. DeBerg, who had a surgery inserted into the tip of his finger, was released from a hospital Tuesday and said, "I'm not exactly sure I can play this week. Hopefully, the pain will lessen and I'll be able to handle the pain part of it."

As for Simms, his coach's gloomy prognosis Monday was that the quarterback probably would not be able to play until the National Football Conference title game Jan. 20. If the Giants get that far, said Bill Parcells, it will be behind backup



Joe Montana of the 49ers, eluding the grasp of the Rams' Brett Faryniarz, threw for 219 yards and the one touchdown in the game.

Jeff Hostetler, who has started two games in an NFL career that began in 1984.

Few weekends in the history of the NFL compare to the damage done Saturday and Sunday, although this is not the first time many quarterbacks have been sidelined at once.

On Nov. 13, 1977, eight quarterbacks were held, including Fran Tarkenton, Lynn Dickey and Bill Munson, all with broken legs. In 1986, seven starting quarterbacks went down in the seventh week and, by the middle of the season, 13 starters had missed one or more games.

With Kosar, doctors warned that he might be risking a further injury to his right thumb if he plays in the final two games of the season, in Pittsburgh and Cincinnati.

"When you have a bone chip around the ligament like that, it could cut the ligament," Kosar said Monday night. "And that could mean surgery. That's what they're weighing right now. It will be up to the doctors to say how I stand."

One quarterback got good news Monday: Wade Wilson of the Minnesota Vikings was told he had fully recovered from torn ligaments in his right thumb. He will start Saturday against the Los Angeles Raiders.

Wilson was injured Sept. 23. He played some Sunday against Tampa Bay, substituting for an ineffective Rich Gannon. (AP, WP, NYT)

Frankfurt Team Up for Grabs

The Associated Press

FRANKFURT — The World League of American Football on Tuesday introduced its Frankfurt franchise, the Frankfurt Galaxy, with a former quarterback for the NFL's Houston Oilers as general manager and a former East German sprinter as a possible team member, but no owner.

Joe Bailey, the WLAF's chief operating officer, said the general manager will be Oliver Luck, a backup quarterback for the Oilers from 1982 to 1986. Fluent in German, Luck studied in Germany and spent two years with a law firm in Munich.

Bailey said the league will operate the Galaxy until an owner is found. "We could have sold the franchise many times over," Bailey said. "We haven't found the right profile of the owner that we'd like."

The Galaxy will play its home games at Frankfurt's Waldstadion. Frank Emmelmann, the European 100-meter champion in 1982, has been signed under "Operation Discovery," a program designed to give European athletes a chance of becoming American-style football players.

"I'm fascinated by the game, although I've never played it," said Emmelmann. "As a sprinter I had to concentrate on my own running, now I'll have to learn to work for a team."

SCOREBOARD

FOOTBALL

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE									
Team	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA	Diff	Streak	Playoff Position
San Francisco 49ers	13	0	0	259	233	26	+26	W7	1
New Orleans Saints	10	4	0	201	214	-13	-13	W1	2
LA Rams	9	5	0	257	232	+25	+25	W1	3
Atlanta Falcons	9	5	0	214	242	-28	-28	W1	4
NFC Standings									
Team	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA	Diff	Streak	Playoff Position
Buffalo Bills	12	2	0	257	230	+27	+27	W1	1
Minnesota Vikings	11	3	0	201	214	-13	-13	W1	2
LA Raiders	10	4	0	201	214	-13	-13	W1	3
San Diego Chargers	10	4	0	201	214	-13	-13	W1	4

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

San Francisco	1	0	9	32	237
Los Angeles	1	0	9	32	237
San Jose	1	0	9	32	237
A. Roms	5	9	5	29	261
San Jose	5	9	5	29	261
Atlanta	3	11	6	214	302
Atlanta	3	11	6	214	302

v-clashed division title
v-clashed playoff berth
MONDAY'S RESULT
at San Francisco 26, L.A. Rams 10

SATURDAY'S GAMES
at Green Bay
A. Raiders of Minnesota
at Philadelphia at Indianapolis

SUNDAY'S GAMES
at Cincinnati
at Cleveland at Cincinnati
at Philadelphia
at Buffalo
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BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

Atlanta	16	15	.516	10	W1	1
Orlando	16	15	.516	10	W1	2
Washington	15	16	.484	11	W1	3
Charlotte	10	22	.310	16	W1	4
Phoenix	10	22	.310	16	W1	5
San Antonio	10	22	.310	16	W1	6
Memphis	10	22	.310	16	W1	7
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	8
Golden State	10	22	.310	16	W1	9
Portland	10	22	.310	16	W1	10
Utah	10	22	.310	16	W1	11
San Jose	10	22	.310	16	W1	12
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	13
Phoenix	10	22	.310	16	W1	14
San Antonio	10	22	.310	16	W1	15
Memphis	10	22	.310	16	W1	16
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	17
Golden State	10	22	.310	16	W1	18
Portland	10	22	.310	16	W1	19
Utah	10	22	.310	16	W1	20
San Jose	10	22	.310	16	W1	21
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	22
Phoenix	10	22	.310	16	W1	23
San Antonio	10	22	.310	16	W1	24
Memphis	10	22	.310	16	W1	25
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	26
Golden State	10	22	.310	16	W1	27
Portland	10	22	.310	16	W1	28
Utah	10	22	.310	16	W1	29
San Jose	10	22	.310	16	W1	30
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	31
Phoenix	10	22	.310	16	W1	32
San Antonio	10	22	.310	16	W1	33
Memphis	10	22	.310	16	W1	34
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	35
Golden State	10	22	.310	16	W1	36
Portland	10	22	.310	16	W1	37
Utah	10	22	.310	16	W1	38
San Jose	10	22	.310	16	W1	39
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	40
Phoenix	10	22	.310	16	W1	41
San Antonio	10	22	.310	16	W1	42
Memphis	10	22	.310	16	W1	43
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	44
Golden State	10	22	.310	16	W1	45
Portland	10	22	.310	16	W1	46
Utah	10	22	.310	16	W1	47
San Jose	10	22	.310	16	W1	48
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	49
Phoenix	10	22	.310	16	W1	50
San Antonio	10	22	.310	16	W1	51
Memphis	10	22	.310	16	W1	52
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	53
Golden State	10	22	.310	16	W1	54
Portland	10	22	.310	16	W1	55
Utah	10	22	.310	16	W1	56
San Jose	10	22	.310	16	W1	57
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	58
Phoenix	10	22	.310	16	W1	59
San Antonio	10	22	.310	16	W1	60
Memphis	10	22	.310	16	W1	61
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	62
Golden State	10	22	.310	16	W1	63
Portland	10	22	.310	16	W1	64
Utah	10	22	.310	16	W1	65
San Jose	10	22	.310	16	W1	66
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	67
Phoenix	10	22	.310	16	W1	68
San Antonio	10	22	.310	16	W1	69
Memphis	10	22	.310	16	W1	70
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	71
Golden State	10	22	.310	16	W1	72
Portland	10	22	.310	16	W1	73
Utah	10	22	.310	16	W1	74
San Jose	10	22	.310	16	W1	75
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	76
Phoenix	10	22	.310	16	W1	77
San Antonio	10	22	.310	16	W1	78
Memphis	10	22	.310	16	W1	79
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	80
Golden State	10	22	.310	16	W1	81
Portland	10	22	.310	16	W1	82
Utah	10	22	.310	16	W1	83
San Jose	10	22	.310	16	W1	84
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	85
Phoenix	10	22	.310	16	W1	86
San Antonio	10	22	.310	16	W1	87
Memphis	10	22	.310	16	W1	88
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	89
Golden State	10	22	.310	16	W1	90
Portland	10	22	.310	16	W1	91
Utah	10	22	.310	16	W1	92
San Jose	10	22	.310	16	W1	93
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	94
Phoenix	10	22	.310	16	W1	95
San Antonio	10	22	.310	16	W1	96
Memphis	10	22	.310	16	W1	97
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	98
Golden State	10	22	.310	16	W1	99
Portland	10	22	.310	16	W1	100
Utah	10	22	.310	16	W1	101
San Jose	10	22	.310	16	W1	102
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	103
Phoenix	10	22	.310	16	W1	104
San Antonio	10	22	.310	16	W1	105
Memphis	10	22	.310	16	W1	106
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	107
Golden State	10	22	.310	16	W1	108
Portland	10	22	.310	16	W1	109
Utah	10	22	.310	16	W1	110
San Jose	10	22	.310	16	W1	111
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	112
Phoenix	10	22	.310	16	W1	113
San Antonio	10	22	.310	16	W1	114
Memphis	10	22	.310	16	W1	115
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	116
Golden State	10	22	.310	16	W1	117
Portland	10	22	.310	16	W1	118
Utah	10	22	.310	16	W1	119
San Jose	10	22	.310	16	W1	120
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	121
Phoenix	10	22	.310	16	W1	122
San Antonio	10	22	.310	16	W1	123
Memphis	10	22	.310	16	W1	124
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	125
Golden State	10	22	.310	16	W1	126
Portland	10	22	.310	16	W1	127
Utah	10	22	.310	16	W1	128
San Jose	10	22	.310	16	W1	129
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	130
Phoenix	10	22	.310	16	W1	131
San Antonio	10	22	.310	16	W1	132
Memphis	10	22	.310	16	W1	133
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	134
Golden State	10	22	.310	16	W1	135
Portland	10	22	.310	16	W1	136
Utah	10	22	.310	16	W1	137
San Jose	10	22	.310	16	W1	138
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	139
Phoenix	10	22	.310	16	W1	140
San Antonio	10	22	.310	16	W1	141
Memphis	10	22	.310	16	W1	142
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	143
Golden State	10	22	.310	16	W1	144
Portland	10	22	.310	16	W1	145
Utah	10	22	.310	16	W1	146
San Jose	10	22	.310	16	W1	147
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	148
Phoenix	10	22	.310	16	W1	149
San Antonio	10	22	.310	16	W1	150
Memphis	10	22	.310	16	W1	151
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	152
Golden State	10	22	.310	16	W1	153
Portland	10	22	.310	16	W1	154
Utah	10	22	.310	16	W1	155
San Jose	10	22	.310	16	W1	156
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	157
Phoenix	10	22	.310	16	W1	158
San Antonio	10	22	.310	16	W1	159
Memphis	10	22	.310	16	W1	160
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	161
Golden State	10	22	.310	16	W1	162
Portland	10	22	.310	16	W1	163
Utah	10	22	.310	16	W1	164
San Jose	10	22	.310	16	W1	165
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	166
Phoenix	10	22	.310	16	W1	167
San Antonio	10	22	.310	16	W1	168
Memphis	10	22	.310	16	W1	169
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	170
Golden State	10	22	.310	16	W1	171
Portland	10	22	.310	16	W1	172
Utah	10	22	.310	16	W1	173
San Jose	10	22	.310	16	W1	174
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	175
Phoenix	10	22	.310	16	W1	176
San Antonio	10	22	.310	16	W1	177
Memphis	10	22	.310	16	W1	178
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	179
Golden State	10	22	.310	16	W1	180
Portland	10	22	.310	16	W1	181
Utah	10	22	.310	16	W1	182
San Jose	10	22	.310	16	W1	183
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	184
Phoenix	10	22	.310	16	W1	185
San Antonio	10	22	.310	16	W1	186
Memphis	10	22	.310	16	W1	187
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	188
Golden State	10	22	.310	16	W1	189
Portland	10	22	.310	16	W1	190
Utah	10	22	.310	16	W1	191
San Jose	10	22	.310	16	W1	192
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	193
Phoenix	10	22	.310	16	W1	194
San Antonio	10	22	.310	16	W1	195
Memphis	10	22	.310	16	W1	196
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	197
Golden State	10	22	.310	16	W1	198
Portland	10	22	.310	16	W1	199
Utah	10	22	.310	16	W1	200
San Jose	10	22	.310	16	W1	201
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	202
Phoenix	10	22	.310	16	W1	203
San Antonio	10	22	.310	16	W1	204
Memphis	10	22	.310	16	W1	205
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	206
Golden State	10	22	.310	16	W1	207
Portland	10	22	.310	16	W1	208
Utah	10	22	.310	16	W1	209
San Jose	10	22	.310	16	W1	210
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	211
Phoenix	10	22	.310	16	W1	212
San Antonio	10	22	.310	16	W1	213
Memphis	10	22	.310	16	W1	214
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	215
Golden State	10	22	.310	16	W1	216
Portland	10	22	.310	16	W1	217
Utah	10	22	.310	16	W1	218
San Jose	10	22	.310	16	W1	219
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	220
Phoenix	10	22	.310	16	W1	221
San Antonio	10	22	.310	16	W1	222
Memphis	10	22	.310	16	W1	223
Los Angeles	10	22	.310	16	W1	224
Golden State	10	22	.310	16	W1	225
Portland	10	22	.310	16	W1	226
Utah	10	22	.310	16	W1	227
San Jose	10	22	.310	16	W1	228

Major College Scores

Team	Score	Team	Score
Northeastern St. E. Illinois	45-14	South Carolina St. E. Illinois	45-14
Alabama St. E. Illinois	45-14	Alabama St. E. Illinois	45-14
Alabama St. E. Illinois	45-14	Alabama St. E. Illinois	45-14
Alabama St. E. Illinois	45-14	Alabama St. E. Illinois	45-14

SKIING

Men's World Cup

Team	Score	Team	Score
Sweden	1,400.0	Sweden	1,400.0
Sweden	1,400.0	Sweden	1,400.0
Sweden	1,400.0	Sweden	1,400.0
Sweden	1,400.0	Sweden	1,400.0

CRICKET

World Series Cup

Team	Score	Team	Score
New Zealand	144	New Zealand	144
New Zealand	144	New Zealand	144
New Zealand	144	New Zealand	144
New Zealand	144	New Zealand	144

TRANSACTIONS

Baseball

Team	Score	Team	Score
New Zealand	144	New Zealand	144
New Zealand	144	New Zealand	144
New Zealand	144	New Zealand	144
New Zealand	144	New Zealand	144

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OBSERVER

Keep It Simple, Please

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Several engineers write that I am unfair to their profession. This follows my recent observation that afflictions like those proliferating and ridiculously complicated new telephone systems come about because "engineers refuse to leave well enough alone."

Professor Jerry Nathanson of Union County College in New Jersey, for instance, believes I have a narrow-minded and pernicious anti-technology attitude. "Worse," he thinks, I contribute to the decline in the number of Americans studying engineering.

This is alarming, because one of my few convictions about American education is that far too many people are frittering away college educations by studying history, literature and psychology when they should be studying engineering, mathematics and science.

Living in a society where technological know-how is vital to people who want the good jobs, we graduate ever higher percentages of people ignorant of science, impotent in mathematics and incompetent at any technology more complex than changing a light bulb.

Everybody knows this, everybody says something must be done about it, and nothing seems to result. The problem doesn't excite the educational world as it did 30 years ago when the Soviets threatened to beat us in the race to the moon.

This isn't because American educators lack passion. To the contrary, they happen just now to be enjoying one of their periodic, exhilarating frenzies of self-examination, but if you're curious why the United States has trouble keeping pace with Japanese and European industry, the educational issues being debated may seem theologically abstract. For instance:

Which novelists should students be reading and which should be expelled from the curriculum? Whose version of history should be laid down as gospel and whose denounced as heresy?

Yes, these are issues worth fretting about. They go to the sociological nature of education, dealing as they do with the question of whether or not some social classes are empowered by educational systems, and others disempowered. (What is it about

sociology that instantly bogs us down in fens of jargon?)

The routes to empowerment, however, do not all run through the departments of literature and history. Ability to deliver the goods in a difficult job can also empower people, sometimes faster than substituting Du Bois for Milton can.

So if Nathanson is right about me discouraging people out there from studying engineering, or science, or math, I apologize. All I say to such people is, "What's wrong with you anyhow? Are you so wishy-washy you can be turned away from a crack at a good life by a newspaper columnist?"

On Nathanson's other point, I remain sassy. Complaining about engineering's refusal to leave well enough alone is neither "narrow-minded" nor perniciously "anti-technology."

Its refusal to leave well enough alone may, in fact, be one thing that repels young people from engineering careers. "Why," they may ask, "should I spend my life making everybody else's life more complicated than it already is?"

The curse of technology is its habit of trying to improve what it already does almost perfectly. The result: What was once simple becomes complicated. The improvement of a new phone system, for instance, typically makes it more complicated to use the phone than it was before improvement occurred.

The benefits resulting from the complication—financial advantage perhaps to large corporations, including telephone companies—are hidden from those who have to learn to live again how to use the phone. The engineer's aim, Nathanson, should be to create the hidden benefits without punishing the user.

Engineering's low priority on simplicity leads to many modern nightmares: trying to program a VCR, for example. This can hardly be done without a degree in electronics. Even if you come close, you can't cope with those little power-company glitches that turn off the machine's idiot electric clock, thus wrecking the entire program.

I know VCRs are all Japanese, but what a triumph for America, if Nathanson & Colleagues could design one that all humanity could work by just pushing a few buttons. Like the old telephone.

New York Times Service

Planting Culture in Birmingham

By Craig R. Whitney

BIRMINGHAM, England — Hard hit by the collapse of the steel industry in the 1980s, the 19th century industrial powerhouse long known as Britain's second city is enjoying a renaissance as a convention and cultural center.

What has pulled it up by its bootstraps is a partnership of local government and industry, with the City Council, dominated by the Labor Party, spending money on projects intended to attract service industries and the affluent, educated people who work in them.

In a city that used to be so infamous for blackened brick buildings and soot that Queen Victoria ordered the blinds of the royal train drawn when she was passing by, the most unusual aspect of the revival is the role the arts play in it.

"If Birmingham was to become a truly international city, there needed to be an arts development program, and it needed to be seen as part of the revival," said Albert Bore, chairman of the City Council's economic development committee. "In a sense, we wanted to buy in culture."

So when the Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet in London began running out of money and room in the late 1980s, Bore said, "We made a grab for it."

The company is now called the Birmingham Royal Ballet, operating out of a \$9.2 million headquarters and rehearsal studio in the city built for it, next to the refurbished Hippodrome theater, which has one of Britain's largest stages.

The building was designed to our specifications, with four rehearsal rooms, with specially sprung floors," said Frances Evers, the marketing manager.

"The move has enabled us to increase the size of the company from 57 to 62 dancers, to put on more ballets, and to present new work and expand the repertoire."

"The response of the people here has been wonderful," she said. The Brummies, as Birmingham residents are known, snapped up all 22,000 tickets to the 12 Christmas season perfor-



One of Birmingham's best-known cultural attractions: The Kokums dance troupe rehearsing.

manances of a new production of "The Nutcracker."

"Many believe that some credit for Birmingham's cultural reputation belongs to the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra and its 35-year-old director, Simon Rattle, who became principal conductor in 1980.

The orchestra will soon move from the 19th century colonnaded Town Hall to a modern 2,200-seat concert hall, part of a \$300 million convention center that will open next April.

Bore and his Labor Party colleagues make no bones about going against the grain set by the former Conservative prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, who insisted that government should do nothing for business that industry could not do itself.

The City Council built the National Exhibition Center, on the edge of town near the airport, in 1976, and is now building the new international center closer to the city's center, with the help of \$80 million from the European Community's regional development fund.

Only two years ago, the French weekly magazine Le Point rated Birmingham 49th out of 50 big

European cities, just ahead of Istanbul, for its quality of life, or lack thereof.

The city's downtown shopping area is tightly ringed by streets designed for automobiles, not pedestrians, who have to cross through underpasses.

A simple journey of a few blocks can involve two or three subterranean sorties, but not for much longer, Bore said.

"We've taken a decision to drop the roads," he said. "In the early 1950s, people thought Birmingham was the 'Paris of the Midlands' because of its easy automobile access. But thinking has changed."

So has the economy. The shift from manufacturing to service industry jobs is still under way, and unemployment, which was close to 20 percent in the mid-1980s, had fallen to 10.9 percent of the work force, or 47,750 people, by October.

The total population of Birmingham is just under a million. But without all these factories around pouring soot into the air, the quality of life has improved.

The warmth and vitality of the place have also attracted people over the years.

"When Cardinal Newman was asked why he lived in Birmingham instead of London, he said something like 'Birmingham people also have souls,'" said the city's Roman Catholic archbishop, Maurice Couve de Murville.

The archbishop, who came here in 1982, is British through and through, though a namesake and distant relative was foreign minister and prime minister of France.

Birmingham is also Britain's ethnic melting pot, with an Afro-Caribbean and Asian population that Bore said was about 25 percent of the total.

Today, one of Birmingham's best-known cultural attractions is the Kokums Performing Arts, based in a Methodist Church in the Handsworth neighborhood, a site of rioting in 1985.

"Our style is a fusion of African and Caribbean dance," said Jackie Guy, the Jamaican who is the company's artistic director, rehearsing half a dozen of his artists there for a performance in London's South Bank Center.

"There's a lot of creativity and artistic community feeling here," he said. "It's like we're sitting on a time bomb."

PEOPLE

An Arthur Miller Encore

Arthur Miller, 75, has written a new play, "The Ride Down Mount Morgan," his first since 1985. It is to have its premiere in London in September. "The atmosphere is friendlier to plays there than it is here," Miller said at his home in Connecticut, adding that it was also easier to cast in London. "It requires adult actors of quite a high level, which are hard to find here," he said. "They're usually gone off to the movies and television."

Vice President Dan Quayle's grandmother has decided that at the age of 100 it is time to retire. Martha O. Quinn, who will be 100 in March, has stepped down as publisher of The Reporter, a Lebanon, Indiana, daily. She had been publisher for nearly 50 years.

Joanne Woodward says her husband Paul Newman once toyed with the idea of running for political office. "He could have been a serious candidate," she said, "but then he got involved in racing." She added: "A mind is a terrible thing to waste on a Trans Am motor."

The pair have acted together in nine movies. Asked if their acting style has changed in the 32 years since their first film, Woodward replied: "Oh yes. In the beginning, we played off of each other purely by lust." Newman added: "Joanne gives great smolder."

Prince Charles, normally a harsh critic of contemporary architecture and of modern additions to traditional buildings, was quoted by Jack Lang, the French culture minister, as saying that he finds the stark and stylized columns installed in the courtyard of the Palais-Royal "very beautiful and very strong." The resolutely contemporary sculpture by Daniel Buren in the 17th century building caused an outcry when unveiled in 1986.

The conductor Kurt Masur, named in April to direct the New York Philharmonic, will begin a season earlier than expected. "I am very happy," Masur, 63, said. "It means we have no time in between to wait for something." Leonard Bernstein, who died earlier this year, was to have conducted the Philharmonic on opening night in the autumn. Zubin Mehta, the current music director, leaves at the end of this season. "Until now I felt like a burglar breaking into the musical life of an orchestra," Masur said. "Zubin and myself are very good friends but I didn't want to disturb."

renewed the decision this month, and an Iranian charity said it would pay \$1 million to anyone who killed Rushdie, who has called the matter a "terrible misunderstanding." He added wistfully, "Nobody stays angry for two years." Rushdie said he had become addicted to computer games. "I doubt if anyone can beat me at Mario Brothers," he said, referring to a popular game.

The four-time Grammy winner Olivia Newton-John says she may return to the recording studio next year to put together a greatest hits album. But the 42-year-old entertainer says she has no desire to resume a full-time career. Newton-John, who recently acted in the television movie "A Mom for Christmas," says she prefers quiet family life caring for her daughter, Chloe, 4. "I could take or leave performing," she said. "I enjoy it, but it's not the be-all and end-all."

The millionaire adventurer Richard Branson's balloon has been deflated, for now. Branson, the founder of Virgin Enterprises, and the pilot Per Lindstrand had been in the Japanese town of Miyakonojo since November, hoping to start a two-and-a-half-day flight across the Pacific, but now will have to wait until January. The jet stream winds have been blowing at 160 kph (100 mph) instead of their usual speed of more than 300 kph. "To try and cross the world's largest ocean at this time would pose too high a risk factor, not only for ourselves but for others, especially the rescue services who would be stretched over the Christmas and New Year period," Branson said.

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PARIS & SUBURBS. 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 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